THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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BOSTON, MONDAY, AUGUST 16, 1943—VOL. XXXV, NO. 221

**ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS Greater Boston Newsstands | FIVE CENTS Elsewhere

Production Boost Urged; Norse Official Executed; New OPA Shoe Stamp Rule

The World's Day—August 16, 1943

Boston: Spanish War Men Urge Production Boost

Brig. Gen. Frank T. Hines, Administrator of Veterans Affairs, asserted that the nation must catch up in its production schedule "if we are to win the war in the manner our leaders planned," in a speech at the 45th annual encampment of the United Spanish War Veterans.

Plenty of workers for New England industries . . . it's just a matter of getting them in the right places, declared Joseph A. Smith, Regional director of War Manpower Commission. [Page 2.]

Beef supplies in Massachusetts improved encouragingly last week, according to a survey of four leading packers made by the Boston District Office of Price Administration. One received twice as much as the previous week, another one third more, while only one of the four received slightly less. [Page 2.]

In Europe: Nazis Execute Norwegian Police Chief

Norway's Civil Police Chief, Gunnar Elifsen, has been executed by the Nazis, with the threat that other Norwegian officers may share the fate unless the police improve enforcement of occupation orders, a German announcement from Oslo declares.

Sweden has decreed that Nazi courier planes must not be used to transport German military personnel across Swedish territory. This adds a new restriction to those of Aug. 5 and 20 stopping movement of German troops and materials across the country by land.

Roundup of French officials who have collaborated with the Axis is under way as the French Committee of Liberation began to prepare for its war-guilt investigations with the arrest of Pierre Pucheu, former Minister of the Interior in the Vichy regime.

Forty German officers who were taken prisoners by the Allies in Africa, then escaped from French Morocco while being taken to Rabat, have arrived in Sevilla, Spain, en route to Madrid.

Yugoslav guerrillas are sabotaging harvests and communications in Serbia, Montenegro, and parts of Bosnia and Albania, and have adopted the battle cry, "Not one grain of wheat for the Germans," according to reports from the Balkans.

In Hungary, air raid authorities have requested the Government to declare Budapest, the Capital, an open city, but the Government is reported to hesitate for fear of offending Berlin, the Moscow Radio says.

Peace demonstrations amid smoking ruins in Milan followed the hour-long RAF air raid, according to reports reaching the Swiss frontier.

Peace for Finland is the subject of rumors and speculation in the Finnish capital where there is widespread talk of the prospect "for making peace soon," according to reports from Helsingfors.

Washington: OPA Rules on Loose Shoe Stamps

Shoe ration stamps are not to be detached from ration books and mailed to a store except for bona fide mail order purchases, the OPA ruled. The practice of selecting shoes and then mailing a loose stamp for delivery is prohibited.

J. Kenneth Galbraith, former OPA deputy administrator, has joined the Lend-Lease administration staff and is designated for a foreign assignment, according to the State Department and Lend-Lease Administrator Stettinius.

James Brownlee, now an official of the War Food Administration, has been chosen for the post of Deputy Administrator in the Office of Price Administration. He will succeed Donald H. Wallace, former Williams College professor, who has been Acting Price Administrator.

Regulations "to assure fair, equitable and prompt settlement of contracts terminated because of shifting military requirements" are being prepared, the War Department announced, which, it said, should "reassure business that it is the Department's intention to deal fairly with all contractors."

Postmaster General Frank Walker in announcing that the Post Office Department closed its fiscal year June 30 with the smallest deficit in 24 years, said the factors which combined to prevent a profit were heavy postage free mail from government departments because of war requirements, more than two billion pieces of free mail for members of the armed forces, and salary increases enacted by Congress.

The Office of Price Administration announced blue stamps U, V and W in War Ration Book No. 2, which will become valid Sept. 1, will remain good for buying processed food through Oct. 20.

The Office of Price Administration specifically prohibited any evasion of beef and veal wholesale price ceilings through retailers giving part of their mark-up to packers. Such use of retail "kick-backs" has been increasing, particularly in New York and Philadelphia areas, OPA said.

National: Greeks Man Lend-Lease Sub Chaser

Manned by a Greek crew, the King George II, American-built submarine chaser lend-leased to Greece, has sailed from an East Coast port, the Third Naval District Headquarters announced in New York.

"Big Inch," recently completed giant of all pipelines, was in operation at Marcus Hook, Pa., dumping 100,000 barrels of crude oil a day into huge storage tanks. The flow will increase gradually to 300,000 barrels a day, when 150,000 barrels will be sent here and 150,000 to Bayonne, N. J., over two smaller branches of "Big Inch."

Launchings were numerous over the week end, including the cruiser Alaska, first of a new type, at the New York Shipbuilding Corporation yards in Camden, N. J., sponsored by Mrs. Ernest Gruening, wife of the Governor of Alaska. Three other Navy ships were launched along the Delaware, the submarines Lancetfish and Ling at Philadelphia and a rescue tug at Leesburg, N. J. A naval frigate, to Newport, which will go to sea on convoy duty, was launched at the Walter Butler Shipbuilding Company at Superior, Wis., and a Navy ammunition carrier, the Mazama, was sponsored by Mrs. Eddie Rickenbacker at the Tampa Shipbuilding Yards in Florida.

Henry J. Kaiser's Oregon Shipbuilding Corporation has set itself a September goal of 22 Liberty ships. The record will be sought, said Edgar F. Kaiser, General Manager of his father's three Portland area yards, to assure continued production of victory ships after the Liberty ship program is finished.

Republic Steel Corporation employees at the Buffalo plant returned to work Saturday, ending an 18 hour work stoppage.

Congressmen of Minnesota, the Dakotas, Iowa, and Wisconsin planned to listen, not talk, at conferences in Minneapolis arranged by Representative August Andresen (R) Minnesota. Farm groups, food producers, retailers, wholesalers, doctors, lawyers, grain and feed men, can have their say about the domestic situation, including production, manpower, machinery, and the distribution of food.

Orient: Italian Residents of Hankow Restricted

Italian residents of Hankow have been placed under strict surveillance by the Japanese authorities who have ordered the removal of all short-wave facilities in possession of the Italians, leaving them with only regular radio receivers.

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Weather Reports

Showers

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

Dimout Hours

Dimout begins Monday at 8:48 p. m., and ends Tuesday at 5:22 a. m.
Dimout begins Tuesday at 8:44 p. m., and ends Wednesday at 5:23 a. m.

Joint Postwar Planning Urged By McCormack

Wants Senate and House to act together to avoid chaos in conversion of present war plants.

By Edgar M. Mills
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Formation of a joint Congressional committee to consider postwar problems was advocated today by Representative John W. McCormack (D) of Massachusetts, House Majority Leader.

Halting momentarily a steady stream of constituentes, political figures, and others visiting his Federal Building office daily, President Roosevelt's House spokesman discussed briefly long-range problems.

He predicted that the House shortly will establish a special committee on postwar planning similar to that now working in the Senate, with Senator Walter F. George (D) of Georgia as Chairman. Yet Representative McCormack is convinced that for coordinated, more effective and efficient action a joint committee should be established.

Through such a course, he said, the conflicts, rivalries and work duplication of separate committees would be avoided and sounder planning would be forthcoming.

Must Be Prepared

Like other members of Congress, Representative McCormack is sounding out public opinion on various issues during the Congressional recess. Since his return from vacation, his office his been deluged with callers.

Congressional planning, Mr. McCormack asserted, is imperative, if the nation is to avoid economic chaos after the war. The planning must be done immediately, he said, "because when the end of the war comes it will come quickly and we must be prepared."

The veteran Representative considers swift conversion of war industries back to peacetime operations the most important problem now to be studied.

Closely allied with this problem, he pointed out, is the question of speedy settlement by the Government of financial claims made by the thousands of war plants in connection with war contracts after the war is over.

If money due the companies is held up a long time, he explained, reconversion to peacetime production will be retarded through lack of finances and economic disaster will be the result.

Ready Funds Needed

The South Boston Representative suggested that some method might be worked out to make immediate cash available on part of a claim to get reconversion work under way speedily.

For instance, he said that a firm might claim that the Federal Government owed it $1,000,000. The Government might admit it owed $500,000, pay that amount and continue discussion concerning the remaining $500,000. Such an arrangement would make possible swift conversion to peacetime production.

In ordinary times, Mr. McCormack added, such operations would not be permissible, but under extraordinary conditions,

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Allied Pincers Closing Upon Messina; Roosevelt-Churchill Meet in Hyde Park; U. S. Not Notified Rome Is Open City

Badoglio warns people he may not be able to comply with rules governing procedure.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16—Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, with whom President Roosevelt had a luncheon conference, announced that no official notification had been received from the Italian Government declaring Rome an open city.

The chiefs of staff of the United States and Britain, it was understood here, are not accepting the unofficial Italian declaration that Rome has been transformed into an open city. It is thought likely that they will not accept even official Italian assurances unless and until Premier Marshal Pietro Badoglio agrees to the Allied demand for unconditional surrender. Final solution of the open city question, it was believed, would be made at Quebec.

By Henry Sowerby
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Attempts on the part of the Badoglio Government to save Rome from punishment from the air by declaring it an open city are running into complications.

It was a relatively simple matter for Paris, on June 13, 1940, to receive the status of open city. General Hering, military Governor of the city, walked out with his troops, posting notices that the city would not be defended, and the Germans, who were then only 12½ miles from the city, walked in.

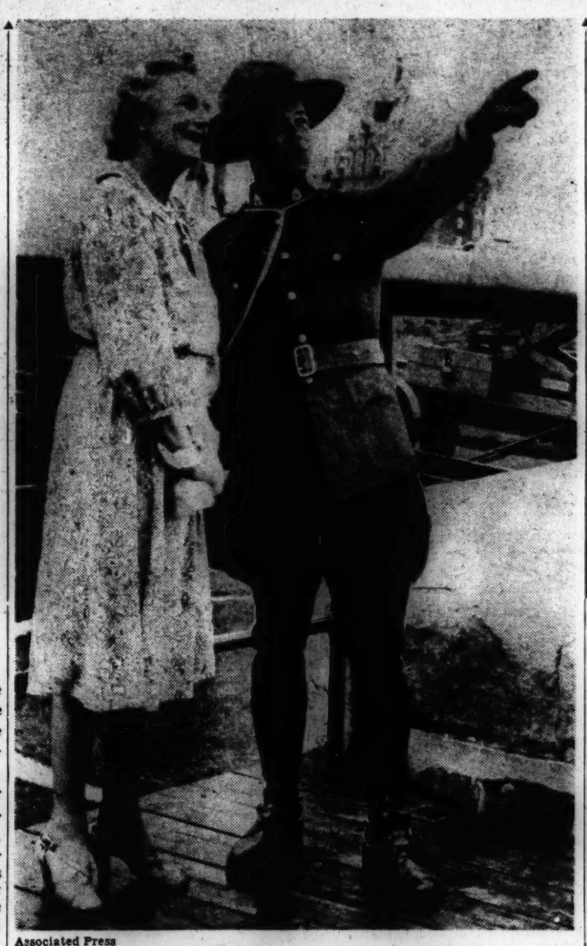
Paris could be given up and another strategical center selected by the French elsewhere in the country. But to declare Rome open would, according to the Popolo d'Italia, denude the Capital of four fifths of its industries and disorganize its population, 75 per cent of its 1,500,000 people being engaged in war work.

Apart from closing down all this industry, practically all railroad traffic through the city would have to be stopped, since Rome is the great railway dispersal point on the great north-south trunk line through which all Hitler's supplies for the Nazi troops opposing the Allies in Sicily and Southern Italy must pass.

Close to Defeat

For General Badoglio to declare Rome an open city must, therefore, come pretty close to announcing an end of the struggle, at least in Southern Italy. The end of the struggle in the south, moreover, would more or less be the end in the north also, for the decline of Italian morale in the north under the devastating block-busting blows rained on Milan and Turin has converted the population in those cities into a seething mass of unrest that Gen-

Continued on Page 6, Column 4



Associated Press

Mrs. Churchill Views Quebec

From the high wall of the Citadel, earliest fortification of Old Quebec, Constable Evan James, Canadian Mounted Policeman, points out historic landmarks of Quebec for Mrs. Winston Churchill. Mrs. Churchill accompanied the Prime Minister to the Quebec Conference.

Four Visitors to Orel: Hitler and I Were Two

By John Evans
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OREL, U. S. S. R., Aug. 16—A boneshaking drive in an American motorcar brought be from Moscow to Orel in the company of other correspondents and officers of the Russian General Staff.

Three interesting persons had left town some time before we arrived.

The first was Adolf Hitler, who came on a hush-hush visit around July 5.

Local people told me Hitler came to Orel on two previous occasions and that they were sure his third visit would be his last

The second was Gen. Heinz Guderian, Inspector-General of German Tank Forces. The explanation of his presence here was apparently solely that he liked to spend his week ends in the hunting lodges near Orel.

The third was a stranger—"Professor" Michael Oktan.

"Professor" Oktan has none of the fame of his fellow visitors. Nobody even in Orel knows whence he came or whither he went when Soviet guns began to boom outside the town. He is a sort of modern Cagliostro with a tolerable Russian accent who gave mystical lectures about the Aryan race and edited a German-controlled Russian newspaper. His chief mission in Orel was to instill new principles into the education of youth.

The Germans reopened a few schools in which the curriculum was devoted to glorification of the "new order" with a few elements of arithmetic. "Professor" Oktan's job was to prepare selected teachers for the task of impressing on Russian juveniles of the most impressionable ages the superiority of everything German over Russian.

His lectures were given publicly and anybody who cared could attend. Despite his pseudonym—for nobody believed that was his name—"Professor" Oktan had no connection with chemistry except perhaps a few shares in a fruit juice concern run by colleagues of dubious repute called Nozdrukov and Company.

Herr Oktan also patronized another local industry which was an envelope-making factory employing about 10 workers. On the first anniversary of this establishment the "Professor" wrote a special leading article in his paper on the usefulness of envelopes and ending with a denunciation of the works of Leo Tolstoy—that was one of the chief themes of his lectures—and partly under his influence all of Tolstoy's works were banned from Orel.

Why did Michael Oktan impress

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President back at White House preparatory to Quebec Visit; Welles may go to Moscow.

By William H. Stringer
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16—President Roosevelt, back at the White House after a series of fruitful preliminary conferences with Prime Minister Winston Churchill, plunged today into a series of important talks before going to Quebec for his full-dress meeting with the British Premier.

The President did not divulge the subjects canvassed in the friendly three-day sojourn at Hyde Park, N. Y., where Mr. Churchill and his daughter were guests of the President and Mrs. Roosevelt, but he began today a series of Washington conferences which included discussions with Secretary of State Cordell Hull, Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox and Frank C. Walker, Postmaster General.

As the date for the full-dress talks at Quebec neared, Russia's absence at the conference table was increasingly discussed in official Washington circles. Secretary Hull told his press conference that neither he nor Sumner Welles, Undersecretary of State, would be a delegate to the Quebec meetings, but he added that he could neither deny nor confirm reports that Mr. Welles and Anthony Eden, British Foreign Secretary, might travel soon to Russia to supply the missing connection in the hoped-for Washington-London-Moscow understanding.

Plans for Welles

Reports have been current in Washington that either or possibly both Mr. Eden and Mr. Welles would attend the Quebec conference and later journey on the Moscow. Mr. Hull said only that he had not heard the subject of an additional mission to Moscow discussed at the White house or the State Department.

The State Department's own representative at the Quebec conference, Mr. Hull said, will be Ray Atherton, recently appointed Minister to Canada. Mr. Atherton is a former Minister to Denmark and has since served as acting chief of the State Department's Division of Foreign Affairs. He is consequently, as Mr. Hull remarked, abreast of all phases of American foreign policy, especially with relation to European affairs.

The fact that the other member of the United Nations "Big Four" will not be represented at Quebec also excited comment here. Unofficial reports are current in Washington that with the coming of fall, campaigns will be opened against Japan both by way of Burma and in more northern latitudes via an attack on Kiska in the Aleutians. Despite this, Mr. Hull said he could give no confirmation to reports that China had been invited to send an envoy to Quebec.

Churchill Returns

QUEBEC, Aug. 16 (AP)—Prime Minister Winston Churchill was back in Quebec today after a three-day visit with President Roosevelt at Hyde Park, N. Y., and Mr. Roosevelt was expected here

Continued on Page 6, Column 7

Germans still hold grip on Kharkov; Russians take Karachev on drive toward Bryansk.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
From Associated Press And other direct news dispatches

The campaign in Sicily is nearing its close with General Patton and General Montgomery, each within 15 miles of Messina, converging rapidly on that main evacuation point of the Nazi forces.

The advancing Allies had come within range of long-range German guns placed on the Italian mainland.

Reports last week of large-scale evacuation operations by the Nazis over the two-mile run to the mainland appear to have been correct, for the forces opposing the Allied advance today were not so much German troops as mines and blocked roads.

German tactics on the island indeed now appear to have been devised with some skill to have the maximum delaying effect on Allied plans. A determined defense was maintained so long as the Axis held roadways across the base of the Messina triangle from Cape Orlando on the north, through Randazzo in the center to Riposto on the northeastern foothills of Etna.

When it became clear that this road could not be held with General Patton's sudden dash to Cape Orlando last week and General Montgomery's occupation of Randazzo and Riposto over the week end, evacuation was carried out rapidly, with nearly 100 boats doing the 20-minute ferrying run across the strait.

Allied airmen were in the air overhead, but it proved impossible to have a sufficiently large relay system of airmen to prevent the majority of the evacuees from gaining the mainland. Indeed, much of the bombing was not so much over the strait as on communication points on the mainland.

Meanwhile, the pressure increases on the Italian mainland, where Allied airmen, for the third time in four days, have given Milan a punishing raid. For a whole hour these heavy bombers from over the Alps converted a large section of Italy's first industrial city into great piles of burning debris after midnight, forcing thousands of inhabitants to evacuate the ruined city.

At the same time, British Mosquitos continued the series of raids on Berlin, while swarms of Flying Fortresses and Marauders attended to seven Axis airfields in France and the Netherlands.

In Russia, the Red Army has run into the familiar difficulties of capturing a well-armed city. Although the Russians have pulled to within four miles of Kharkov on the southeast and are almost in the city streets to the north, the city still holds out.

However, 250 miles farther north, the Russians record a substantial gain with the capture of Karachev 26 miles east of the German key communications center of Bryansk. The Russians appear determined to take Bryansk in order to throw their full weight into the Kharkov and southern fighting front with the clearing of the trunk north-south railroad through Rzhev to Kharkov. Incidentally, a considerable number of Germans still holding out in the Orel area appear to have had their escape cut off.

At sea, encouraging news came over the week end in President Roosevelt's and Prime Minister Churchill's joint statement that the Allies had sunk more than 90 enemy submarines during May, June, and July.

Sicily:

United States troops were overrunning the Axis rear guard in the vicinity of Milazzo, 14 miles

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

Local Draft Boards Hold Key To 'Work-or-Fight' Success

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16—The War Manpower Commission is anticipating opposition from local draft boards on its new "work-or-fight" order for fathers 18 through 37 years of age, but is counting on enough compliance to head off compulsory national service legislation a while longer.

Purpose of the new order is to persuade pre-Pearl Harbor fathers to go either into the Army or into war jobs.

It was issued after the War Manpower Commission was notified of serious labor shortages in copper, aluminum, lumber, and other industries furnishing the vital sinews of war.

Achilles heel of this new phase of voluntary manpower control is the fact that under the law local draft boards can decide whether they will draft fathers. Many are opposed to it while single men are still at home, even though they are highly skilled in war production.

Up to Local Boards

If a local draft board refuses to draft a father and leave a single man at home, the only thing Washington can do is to appeal the case to another local board, the appeal board. It then may be taken to the state appeal board and, finally, in case of a tie on the state board, would go to the President. Each draft area has its own local appeal board and this is where case would start, even if filed by the National Director.

War Manpower Commission officials in the Capital say they have put off the draft of fathers as long as possible. Now they have the choice of taking some of them, of failing to fill the 10,800,000 goal of the military forces this year, or of not reaching munitions-output goals fixed by the Army and Navy.

The WMC also made changes in its job stabilization program adopted in April to prevent job transfers for higher wages except from a nonessential into an essential industry.

To make the latter program more acceptable, the provision is added that a person can transfer within essential industries if his old wage or salary were below the standard established by state or Federal Government or below a

Continued on Page 7, Column 4

Haverhill Board Stands Firm Against Drafting of Fathers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HAVERHILL, Mass., Aug. 16—In a prepared statement to be made to Col. Ralph M. Smith, State Selective Service Director, tonight, members of Selective Service Board No. 76 of this city propose to stick to their guns in opposition to the induction of fathers for military service "while single men are still being deferred in safe and lucrative jobs in industry."

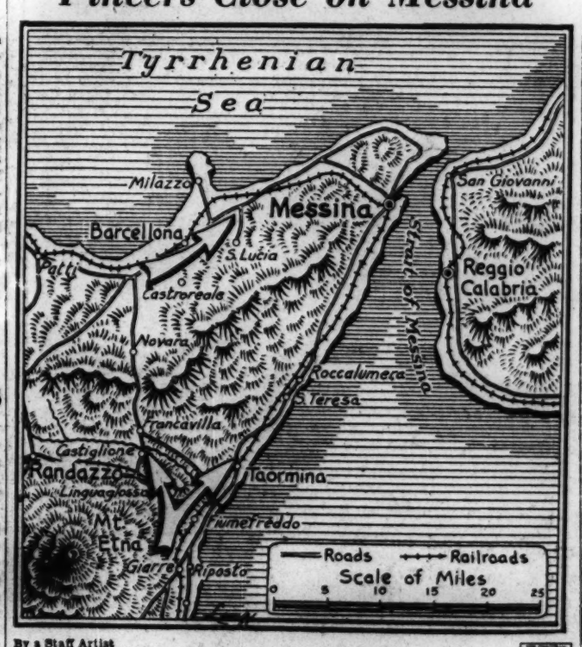
Evidence that Board members in the face of Colonel Smith's invitation that they resign would continue their insistence that some positive method be taken for the induction of men into industry similar to the military draft was volunteered today by William H. Heath, member and secretary of the local Board.

Mr. Heath stated that letters had been received from many selective boards throughout the State upholding the Haverhill Board in its stand against the indiscriminate induction of pre-Pearl Harbor fathers.

Colonel Smith's invitation that the Board members resign followed the local board's statement that all men of military age, single, or married without children would be

Continued on Page 5, Column 3

Pincers Close on Messina



By a Staff Artist

Battle Lines in Sicily

Arrows show the position to date of General Patton's forces in the north of Sicily, and General Montgomery's troops at the center and east coast in the Messina triangle, all of which are pushing rapidly toward Messina, main embarkation point of the escaping Germans.

Two-Quarts-of-Gas Dole Arouses East to Action

New Englanders are again getting the short end of the deal on gasoline, in the opinion of oil officials here, and efforts are being stepped up to arouse gasoline users themselves to voice their protest more loudly.

A meeting of consumers and dealers will be held Thursday night in the Hotel New Yorker in New York City at which Representative Fred A. Hartley, Jr., (R) of New Jersey will explain why New England and other Eastern states need more pressure brought by consumers upon their representatives in Congress to get fairer treatment in the matter.

Week-end promises from the Office of Price Administration in Washington that the critical Eastern States might look for a two-quart increase on the basic "A" ration coupon "sometime early in September" revealed only that former assurances had been sidetracked.

Has Strong Backing

Mr. Hartley, who heads the bloc of eastern Congressmen working for more oil supplies for the Atlantic Seaboard, has the strong backing of House Majority Leader John W. McCormack and House Minority Leader Joseph W. Martin, Jr., both of Massachusetts. All three are emphatic in their assertions that easterners must become as voluble as the politically important Midwest if a cold and carless winter is to be avoided.

Meanwhile, the Office of Defense Transportation today revoked General Order No. 39, thus restoring in necessary cases the gasoline supplies of taxicab and bus operators.

Homer A. Johnson, Regional Assistant in the Division of Local Transport, warned that the restoration is by no means automatic. Operators must apply for it, and supervision of gasoline consumption is still very much in effect. However, decisions will be on the lenient side, Mr. Johnson said, with permits being issued up to the amount originally estimated by companies as necessary for the third quarter of the year. No official notification of this has been sent or will be sent to bulk consumers, beyond the statements issued to the newspapers.

Full Bus Schedule

The Eastern Massachusetts Street Railway returned today to its full schedule of busses. Fred A. Cummings, Vice-President of the company, said:

"We have had to leave passengers standing by the roadside, unable to take them aboard because we were already down to our axles with the loads we were carrying."

The bus company had already succeeded in obtaining all but 10 per cent of its original gasoline allotment, and had nothing but praise for the local ODT office.

"When we have laid our problems before them," said Mr. Cummings, "they have always responded quickly and intelligently."

The Boston Elevated Railway announced a return today to their full summer schedule. A 3 per cent increase took place last Saturday, Edward Dana, President and General Manager of the "El," explained, in anticipation of the restoring of gasoline supplies.

By tomorrow all the busses originally planned for the summer period will be in operation on the Elevated's routes.

More Busses Needed

More busses were scheduled this summer than usual for the period, the traffic being heavier because of gasoline rationing for private cars. Mr. Dana pointed out that very little difference remained between the summer schedule planned before the reduction was imposed and that of last winter and spring.

Values of gasoline ration coupons in the Midwest were cut today from four to three gallons each, as Chester Bowles, general manager of OPA, declared in a broadcast that the question of extending reduced rations throughout the country is being studied by Petroleum Administrator Harold L. Ickes.

"It looks," said Mr. Bowles, "as though our reserve stocks on the West Coast and in the Rockies, however, are sufficient to carry us along at the present rate for the time being."

He held out hope of a two-quart increase to Eastern motorists early in September "if they co-operate with the no-pleasure-driving rule."

Gasoline officials in New England today said that this increase had been expected Aug. 15, made possible by added facilities for getting the oil here. The facilities were not forthcoming, however, which, they said, accounts for the further delay.

If arranged as promised by Washington, the increased supplies would have meant safe inventories, lifting of the pleasure driving ban, more gasoline per coupon, and improved prospects for winter heating oil.

'Big Inch' Is Big Hope

The "Big Inch" pipe line was today in operation into Marcus Hook, Pennsylvania, and Bayonne, New Jersey, and will pour as much as 300,000 barrels of crude oil a day into the Atlantic Seaboard. That, together with other promised methods of bringing oil to New England, may yet mean an easier winter than last, officials hope.

They urge, however, that consumers lose no time in prodding their Congressional representatives into maximum action.

State OPA enforcement Division reported 700 motorists were booked over the weekend on suspicion of violating the ban. Four hundred of these were found at Revere and Nantasket Beaches and South Shore beaches. Three hundred were at the Revere Dog Track and other pleasure spots. About 30 per cent of those questioned were found to have vacation driving permits, OPA said.

In the other New England States, where pleasure driving amounts almost to an industry, enforcement was less stringent. Kenneth B. Backman, Regional Director of OPA, confessed that what was effective as an emergency regulation, had lost some of its effectiveness as time went on.

Alcohol Study Summer Work Planned Yearly

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Aug. 16—The summer session of the School of Alcohol Studies at Yale University—a course dealing with the facts about alcohol, which proved unique in the history of the liquor problem and of education—will be repeated annually, it is reported by Dr. E. M. Jellinek, Director of the School.

Although the first summer classes just closed were somewhat of a venture, there being no precedent, the fact-finding program at once established its usefulness. A number of leaders in the alcohol question, who have given years to it, forecast that the school will have great influence.

"Seventy-nine men and women, in the course of six weeks of intensive study, have received a thorough scientific grounding in the fundamental problems of alcohol and what science knows about them," Dr. Jellinek said in a statement on the conclusion of the session.

"The students represented every part of the country and every aspect of interest in alcohol problems. They included teachers and school administrators, physicians and psychologists, ministers and officials of state alcoholic beverage control boards, writers of educational literature and civic and social service workers.

"The faculty of 25 lecturers represented every field of science and those fields of religion which are concerned with the alcohol problems.

"From the viewpoint of the directorship of the School, as well as that of the students, the 1943 summer session has been a highly fruitful one. The students have received such practical knowledge and guidance, in lecture hall and laboratory, as will prepare them better to assume public leadership in their communities in meeting alcohol problems.

"The faculty of the School, from many questions asked by the students, has gained some clearer concepts about the gaps in scientific knowledge, and these point to the kind of research which should be undertaken in the year-round activities of the School.

"The first summer session of the School of Alcohol Studies has amply fulfilled its purpose. It is therefore planned to make the summer session an annual feature of the School's activities.

"Each year the results of new research will be added to what was previously known and taught to a new group of public leaders. The School's faculty, too, will continue to receive fresh impetus for its research work from the reactions of those who must interpret the findings of science to the public."

King Rotary Speaker

Representative Rudolph F. King (R) of Millis, Speaker of the House of Representatives will address the luncheon meeting of the Rotary Club of Boston at the Hotel Statler Wednesday on the subject, "Important Services That Civilians May Render the State."

Spanish-American War 'Vets' in Boston

By a Staff Photographer

Attending National Encampment

Top, left to right—Brig. Gen. William J. Keville, Adjutant General of Massachusetts and a member of the United Spanish War Veterans, Cornelius S. Kelly, Commander in Chief of the U. S. W. V., and Colonel Frederick W. Stopford, Executive Vice-President of the organization, which opened its forty-fifth National Encampment today at Mechanics Hall. Below—Two veterans, one from Florida, in the campaign hat (left), blue flannel shirt and khaki trousers of the Regular Army in 1898, the other from Oregon with his own adaptation of the uniform, reminisce about the Spanish-American War.

Maine Parley Coming Soon On Postwar Building Plans

The Week in Maine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, Aug. 16—Maine's big force of State Employees was given a new reminder last week that their need for improved building facilities is not going unnoticed, even under stress of war.

Gov. Sumner Sewall announced the Maine State Office Building Authority, established by the Legislature, would hold a conference soon to make definite plans for a postwar building program.

Ever since the early days of the depression, with its many relief agencies which tied in with State activities, the State's family of workers has been outgrowing its living quarters. Practically all available business structures in the Capital City have been utilized for State or joint State-Federal activities, and there still is not room.

The Legislature of two years ago provided for construction of a large, modern office building just west of the Capitol. Preliminary plans were made by the Building Authority, and some necessary additional land was acquired, but the beginning of the war brought a sudden halt to the plans.

The Authority, of which the Governor is Chairman and Senator Lauren M. Sanborn of Portland, who sponsored it in the Legislature, is a member, stands ready to finance and administer a big building program as soon as priorities will allow. Returning war veterans, who already number in the thousands, will find in this Authority one of their avenues for postwar employment.

The State had taken several steps in recent years to improve office facilities and housing conditions for its activities. A building housing the adjutant general's department was completed in time to care for the stepped-up State Guard program brought on by the war. A new headquarters for the Maine State Police, equipped with radio facilities to reach the farthest posts of the State's big area, was completed before the war.

Most recent moves were the adaptation of a former garage building near the Capitol, to house the motor vehicle division of the secretary of state's department, and the moving of several departments, including labor and industry, industrial accident commission, insurance commission, and other branches into the former Vickery and Hill Publishing Building some distance from the Capitol.

Many other State agencies have long been located in the Augusta business district, more than a half mile from the Capitol. One asking for the State House is directed to the granite, Bullfinch structure on State Street overlooking Capital Park and the Kennebec Valley, but the chances are his business will take him to the opposite side of Augusta.

Governor Sewall said he was calling the conference with a view to providing an accelerated program for postwar employment, part of the big postwar planning program set up by a million-dollar bill passed by last winter's Legislature. But he also had in mind improving the opportunity to consolidate as far as possible in a cluster of State structures the now widely scattered departments of the State Government.

He also had in mind the need for much State construction throughout Maine, particularly in its crowded institutions, many of which are using badly outmoded buildings which are in urgent need of replacement.

It is just one aspect of the plan Maine has to see to it that returning soldiers will have employment, and that their work will go into productive and substantial activities. There are many other activities envisaged, all of which will be summed up in a survey by the Maine Development Commission under the postwar planning bill, supervised by Harry V. O'Brien. Another is a proposed Kittery to Fort Kent super highway, for the Legislature has also set up an authority.

The planning survey will summarize the potentialities for employment in the many public activities as well as in the State's industries and small private business enterprises.

Hero of RAF Raids Joins SeaBees Here

Discharged after serving nearly five years in the RAF and the RCAF, including participation in 10 bombing raids and 14 actions over the continent of Europe, John B. Whiteway, native of Somerville, Mass., came to Boston to enlist in the SeaBees, it was learned today.

Mr. Whiteway volunteered in the summer of 1938 for service in the RAF and was sent overseas from Halifax. When the war actually broke out, he had just been sent back to Canada to assist in procuring recruits. He was immediately ordered back to England.

Women's Corps Takes to Field In Maneuvers

Classroom theory was turned into action yesterday by the Massachusetts Women's Defense Corps during its first large-scale field maneuvers since its affiliation with the State Guard. Nearly 500 members from Region 5, the Greater Boston area, put their training to an all-day test on the Larz Anderson Estate in Brookline.

A surprise phosgene gas attack was one of three incidents which called for swift work on the part of the casualty squads. Corps members equipped with gas masks quickly got the contaminated area roped off and prepared to keep the public away from it.

Simulated airplane and automobile accidents gave members of the motor transport and medical divisions a workout. The "victims" in each case were given first-aid treatment and rushed to the temporary field hospital in MWDC ambulances.

After each incident, critiques were held for each service group that participated. Following evening mess at the Barn Theater, Corps headquarters for the day, a general critique was given by Maj. Carolyn Standley, Director of Region 4.

Besides Col. Mary H. Ward, commandant, the program was attended by J. W. Farley, Director of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety, former Governor Channing Cox, and regional majors of the Corps. Capt. Eleanor Dobson of Cambridge was officer of the day with Capt. Madeline Moore her executive officer; Capt. Anna Raphad was in charge of incidents; Capt. Ann Leathers, operations officer; and Lieut. Flora Skinner, officer of the guard.

The loudspeaker on the field was provided by a communications trailer worked out by Maj. Mark L. McAdam of the State Guard. Major McAdam has trained 42 corps members from Brockton to operate his mobile radio station. His wife, Capt. Dorothy McAdams, was in charge. Her group recently obtained licenses from the Government to operate this emergency communication unit for sending and receiving messages in the State.

More Beef Going To Packing Houses

One Massachusetts beef packer reported to the Office of Price Administration today that he received twice as much beef last week as the week before; another reported a 30 per cent increase in receipts.

OPA questioned four leading meat packers here today and of the four, only one had received less beef last week than the preceding week, and the amount of the decrease was only 5 per cent.

John J. Doheny, district meat rationing officer, declared the improvement in beef supplies could be credited to the visit paid here last week by G. S. Laswell, assistant to the chief of OPA's meat section in Washington. At Mr. Laswell's request, Mr. Doheny took the Washington official on a tour of Eastern Massachusetts towns for a true picture of the meat situation here, after which Mr. Laswell promised to do everything possible to relieve the shortage.

Lodge in Sicily Lauds Troops' Work

BROLO, Sicily, Aug. 13, Delayed (AP)—Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr. (R), Massachusetts, visited the battle front here yesterday with Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton, Jr., and congratulated the troops who had landed behind the enemy lines from the sea and broken the enemy defenses to open the way for the fast drive on Messina.

"This certainly is inspiring," said Senator Lodge as he watched troops file down the fire-blackened slope of a mountain on which they had made a great stand. "What has been accomplished here by incredibly long marches, no sleep and little food, and the manner in which the men have maintained their spirit convinces me that we have an Army that can go anywhere."

Veterans of '98 Cheer Call for Total Victory

Every effort should be made toward winning the peace as well as the war, Representative John W. McCormack (D) of Massachusetts told more than 2,000 delegates to the forty-fifth national encampment of the United Spanish War Veterans at their opening meeting today in Mechanics Building.

Speaking before veterans wearing the broad campaign hats and blue and khaki of the Regular Army in 1898, many of whom had sons in World War I and grandsons in the second, Mr. McCormack warned that a just and equitable postwar program is necessary to prevent the recurrence of another war.

"Either there will have to be some kind of world order or there will be world disorder, with the powerful nations sitting around the so-called peace table grabbing what they can out of the bag," he added. "Imperialism will be running wild and the basis being laid for the next war when the exhaustion of this one is over.

"The one thing that can be done is for men and women of good will in all countries to see that their representatives at the peace table have the vision and courage to take those steps necessary to stop the elements and forces of evil from at least hurling the next generation into war."

Must Make Up Production Lag

The veterans who have come from all over the United States and from Cuba as well for this five-day encampment, were told by Brig. Gen. Frank T. Hines, Administrator of Veterans Affairs, that this country must catch up on its production schedules "if we are to win this war in the manner our leaders have planned and have a right to expect."

"We must tighten our belts, we must catch up, if we are to give our fighters the support which is due them," General Hines said. He told the veterans that the armed forces were ahead of planned military "schedules."

No Easy Way to Peace

Last night at a special memorial service the veterans were warned by Rear Admiral Watt Tyler Cluverius (ret.), a midshipman on the U. S. S. Maine when it was blown up in Havana Harbor, "to ignore the wails of sob sisters of both sexes who seek an easy way to peace."

"Our nation was founded on force and its borders extended by force," he said, "We must ever be prepared to use force if we want to enjoy the benefits of democracy set forth by the constitution of our forefathers. We must do a thorough job of unconditionally defeating our enemies or our sons and grandsons will be fighting other wars for democracy during the lifetime of future generations."

The encampment was officially opened this morning by Brig. Gen. William J. Keville, Adjutant General of Massachusetts, who was a private in one of the two regiments from the State that saw action in the Spanish American War.

General Keville introduced Walter P. Crowley, head of the Massachusetts Department of the U. S. W. V., Lieut. Gov. Horace T. Cahill, who extended the greetings of the Commonwealth, and former Mayor John F. Fitzgerald, who as a Congressman voted to declare war on Spain.

Other speakers at today's opening sessions included Mayor Tobin, Col. Thomas F. Sullivan, Emergency State Conservator, and a veteran of the Spanish-American War himself, and Henry J. Nichols, President of the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

Manpower of New England Seen Adequate for All Calls

"We have enough people in New England to fill the needs of war industry as well as the armed forces; it is just a job of getting them into the right places," Joseph A. Smith, Regional Director of the War Manpower Commission, declared here today in comment on the new regulations governing industry and the draft.

Something more than 300,000 persons will be required from New England during the coming year. The need of new workers for expansion of essential industry is estimated at 158,000 at the regional headquarters of the War Manpower Commission in Boston. Unofficially the demands of the armed services are said to call for 169,000 more. These are all up to July of next year.

Expansion of industry alone, entirely apart from replacement of workers made necessary for the draft, is thus figured: Massachusetts, 74,100 new workers; Connecticut, 50,200; Rhode Island, 25,100; Maine, 4,600; New Hampshire, 3,500; Vermont, 600.

Many Not in Right Places

"We think we are going to do it," continued the War Manpower Director.

"The situation, however, is serious. In parts of New England workers are not in their right places. This is chiefly because of the uneven impact of war production. Inevitably it is concentrated in spots. You can only do shipbuilding in certain places, you've got to get out production in plants where they happen to be. So it comes that more war work is concentrated in critical areas than can be handled there.

There are two ways of meeting this problem—relocating the war work to some extent and gearing the critical labor shortage communities more fully to doing a war job and nothing else."

Noting that a large percentage of undesirable turnover in essential industry is to be found in New England, Mr. Smith pointed out that the new regulations would help substantially to cut this down.

"Labor turnover is high and runs in some areas from 5 per cent to as much as 10 per cent," he said. "It is not wholly undesirable as some of it is caused by workers moving over to a job of higher skill and some by workers having to be replaced when going into the armed forces. But in a majority of cases it is avoidable."

There has been a steady drain on labor in New England, Mr. Smith added, in speaking of the situation in general. "Reserves of unemployment have been virtually exhausted, in some areas for over a year," he pointed out. "Very few areas can now be found where there is any sizeable unemployment, and even there it is not anywhere what it would have been in the past.

No Pool of Jobless

"Normally the unemployed make a ready reserve, but when that source is cut down or vanishes and localities are constantly losing workers to the armed forces, special efforts are required to make up for the continual loss.

"These moves involve such things as transferring workers from the so-called less essential activities which is one of the things sought in the new regulations of the Manpower Commission. That gets more difficult as time goes on.

"Restaurants and retail stores are finding it hard to get help and sometimes their difficulties reach the point that restaurants have to be included as essential.

"Recruiting workers who have not been working is another source of supply but obviously minor.

"Where jobs are as easy to get as they are today, you have to find a means of keeping people employed where they are in essential or critical industry, and that also is one of the angles of the new regulations."

First Swordfish Direct to Fish Pier

First swordfish to be landed at the Boston Fish Pier direct from the fleet this year were brought in today by the groundfish vessel, Marjorie Parker. A total of 42 fish were landed, weighing nearly 10,000 pounds in all. The vessel is equipped with a pulpit on the bow for swordfishing, and when several fish were sighted while the craft was en route to the groundfishing bank, the crew took time to catch them. They added $3,000 to the earnings of the vessel for this trip besides the money that will be made in the sale of the 47,000 pounds of groundfish which the vessel brought in.

Weather Reports

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Showers

Boston and Vicinity: Showers and occasional thunderstorm activity tonight, ending before sunrise Tuesday; not quite so cool tonight as last night; moderate temperature Tuesday morning; moderate winds.

Southwestern Maine: Showers and occasional thunderstorms tonight, ending Tuesday morning; not quite so cool tonight; moderate temperature Tuesday morning.

New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island: Showers and occasional thunderstorms tonight, ending before daybreak; not quite so cool tonight; moderate temperature Tuesday morning.

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 12:37 a. m.; height 11.9 feet. Tuesday, 1:10 p. m.; height 10.9 feet.

Cahill-Councilors Off to New York

Lieut. Gov. Horace T. Cahill and members of the Executive Council left for New York late this afternoon, where they will view the Idlewild Airport development in connection with their study of the expansion program at Logan Airport, East Boston.

Accompanying the Lieutenant Governor and the Council were Public Works Commissioner Herman A. MacDonald, associate commissioners George W. Schryver and Charles E. Furnans, Prof. Arthur Casagrande of Harvard, and J. R. Markham of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, adviser to the Commission on the Airport Expansion, and Brig. Gen. Richard K. Hale, Director of the Division of Waterways.

Under the provision of the legislation adopted at the last session of the General Court, providing $4,750,000 for the development of a major airport in Boston, the Governor's Council was required to approve specifications for the project.

Hassett Names Buckley

Thomas H. Buckley, Assistant Collector of Internal Revenue at Boston, has been designated Deputy Collector in charge during the interim when Thomas B. Hassett, the Collector, leave active service on leave and until his actual retirement, it was made public today by Mr. Hassett.

BE SMART

GET AHEAD OF THIS CROWD

Actual scene at Park St. during a Rush Hour

IN WARTIME—THINK! MUST YOU RIDE RUSH HOUR?

140,000 riders use the "El" between 5 and 6 p. m. For *your own* comfort plan to ride at other times of the day whenever you can.

After Labor Day service will be increased on our subway and tunnel lines between 9 a. m. and 5 p. m.

"EL" RUSH HOURS ARE 7 to 9 a.m. - 5 to 6 p.m.

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AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass. U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

Need for Atlantic Outlet May Guide Soviet Policy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16—Soviet Russia's policy in the postwar readjustment of Europe will be guided by long-term desires for removal of the German threat and unhampered outlet to the Atlantic, but these demands do not necessarily foretell a clash, the Foreign Policy Association declares.

A survey of the role the Soviet Union may be expected to play reached these two conclusions:

1. That "while the Russians will participate side-by-side with Britain and the United States and the conquered peoples of Europe in the final Battle of Germany," there is little evidence as yet to indicate that Russia would want to dominate Europe through the familiar methods of territorial control.

2. That "it seems improbable that Russia would seek, after the war, additional territory for the sake of obtaining more people or larger resources."

This prediction, made by Mrs. Vera Micheles Dean, Research Director of the Association, was made subject to three important qualifications: The satisfactory settlement of Russia's western border; the possible spread of communism after the war, with or without Russian support; and the safeguards that the United Nations, acting in concert, may find it possible to erect against the resurgency of Germany.

"There is no doubt," Mrs. Dean stated, "that the Soviet Government, in the event of victory, will insist on obtaining for Russia as many prerequisites of a great power as possible, and among the prerequisites Russia has lacked throughout its history has been direct access to the Atlantic. But here, again, the exact form of Soviet demands, and the method of carrying them out, will be affected in the long run by the attitude of the other powers associated with Russia in World War II, and by their readiness to collaborate in the reconstruction of Europe.

"If the other powers are ready to assure Russia unhampered access to the Atlantic through the Baltic and the Mediterranean, the Soviet Government might find this sufficient and not feel the need for some form of dominance over the territories of countries adjoining the Baltic and the Black Sea."

As for Eastern Europe, the survey said, "even granted the best will in the world on all sides, territorial adjustments after the war will be fraught with innumerable complications. It would seem that the best hope of the small nations of Eastern Europe and the Balkans lies in continued close collaboration among Britain, the United States, and Russia, which might prevent the rise of a new militant Germany, yet assure the small nations that their destiny will not be decided solely by a victorious Russia.

"The real question at stake is not whether the great powers will intervene in smaller countries—this can be taken for granted—but whether they will use their influence with some sense of responsibility toward those countries. If Russia's relations with its weaker neighbors should be guided in the future by concern for their welfare, and that of the world community as a whole—not merely by the interests of the U. S. S. R.—then postwar reconstruction could be advanced rather than retarded. Russia's own attitude, however, will depend to a considerable extent on the degree and nature of intervention that other powers—notably Germany—may attempt in the affairs of the border states.

"In developing its foreign policy, the Soviet Government need not necessarily or inevitably collide with Britain and the United States, much as its political and economic system differs from that of the western powers. Britain, Russia and the United States, provided none of them returns to a policy of isolation after the war, can all play an important and constructive part in the postwar recovery of Europe. But none of them can hope to impose its policy on a continent many of whose peoples have been nurtured in a long tradition of freedom and who, whether they build democracy or socialism, may be expected to build it to suit their own special needs and peculiar traditions."

This Is What They Are Fighting For

Associated Press

American Sailors View Yosemite Valley

Some of the patients of the Naval Convalescent Hospital at Yosemite Valley, Calif., view the valley from Inspiration Point. At the left El Capitan rises to 7,565 feet and in the distance is Half Dome with Cathedral Rocks and Bridalveil Falls at the right. The sailors, all wounded in action, are sent to the hospital for a six-week readjustment program.

Free People Shower Anti-Axis Gifts on U. S.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16—Hundreds of patriotic Americans, their beat-the-Axis determination extending far beyond War Bond purchases, are today flooding their Government with gifts ranging from bells to beeswax, from ambulances to airplanes, and from racing pigeons to Rolls-Royces.

In addition, they have presented the Treasury with cash donations totaling $4,423,000.

Nor is this patriotism confined to North Americans resident in the United States. From Cuba, Mexico, Brazil, and the Latin-American countries and from Canada have come other contributions of money and gifts to the President and the Treasury Department. A British railway gave an eight-coach train, the Coronation Scot, to the United States Government.

The Office of War Information detailed these manifold donations today as a reminder "to those who have not yet invested every surplus dollar in the world's safest security—War Bonds and Stamps."

Sloganeers Busy

Accompanying their donations with messages and slogans like "Remember Hawaii, Tops for the Japs" or "Buy Bombers and Beat the Bandits," Americans have given rifles, typewriters, silver loving cups, wedding rings and gold teeth, refrigerators and pianos, thousands of old coins, soap and even a sled and dog-team. Someone gave a rug, presumably for Hitler to chew.

Their thousands of letters addressed to the President, the Secretary of the Treasury or simply "Uncle Sam" are on file with the Treasury's Division of Bookkeeping, an extraordinary documentation of patriotism and love of country. Scribbled on paper bags or written on distinctive personal stationery, they have poured in from nearly every village and town of the United States.

All letters are preserved and acknowledged, the Treasury in reply advising each donor to take advantage of the Government's War Stamp and Bond offerings.

Many taxpayers, exceeding their required income tax payments, have made donations to the Collector of Internal Revenue of, as one explained, "a little extra to help out." Many persons, the OWI reports, regularly return the pension checks they receive from the Federal Government and other sources.

Presents for the Axis

So numerous have been coins, jewelry and similar items that the Treasury has had to call in appraisal experts. Many donations and medals bearing labels of Germany, Italy and Japan are accompanied by requests that the articles be returned to the Axis countries by the most effective route—from American guns. They will be, the Treasury assures.

Old coins and items of brass and bronze with little value as collector's items are melted into bullets, one such being a medal issued in 1908 by the University of Tokyo to an Illinois donor. Two sterling silver cups awarded in a Tokyo tennis competition in 1920 were sent in.

From an American stationed in the Canal Zone came a yellow gold engagement ring accompanied by a mail order company's "guarantee of value." The champion contributor of old coins and trinkets is a Massachusetts Insurance man who has not only sent in his own collection but has gathered odds and ends from clients and acquaintances, donating more than 1,500 pieces to date.

A Montana mother of three boys in the armed forces, one of them in the Corregidor garrison, sent eight pieces of lovely crochet work. "Please sell this crochet work," she wrote, "and use the money to build something that will help lick the Japs."

Pigeons Join Up

The Treasury had no trouble disposing of more than 24,000 racing pigeons sent by fanciers: the Army and Navy immediately took them for use at various stations. The Army is also using the Coronation Scot, de luxe British passenger train which millions of Americans saw at the New York World's Fair—which is the gift of the London, Midland and Scottish Railway Company. It is in use to meet an Army housing shortage.

Church organizations, Government employees, airplane factory workers, labor unions and school children have given individual or pooled funds, their pooled gifts ranging from $1 to $400,000. One thousand employees of a California plane factory sent a check for $1,000 each month. A storekeeper in Davenport, Iowa, began remitting $10 a week soon after the assault on Pearl Harbor and has now made more than 65 contributions. A little girl in Cincinnati, Ohio, sent $1 on March 11, 1942, and has sent $1 each month since, addressing each remittance to President Roosevelt.

From outside the United States, a Cuban drug store proprietor sends $3 a month, requesting that it be used to preserve "the liberty of the United States and my own island." A Mexico City souvenir store proprietor began remitting $200 a month, plus 25 per cent of all sales to American customers.

"We are all with you, Uncle Sam," the donors write.

Puerto Ricans Seek State Of Independence

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, Aug. 16 (AP)—Amid more than eight solid hours of oratory and enthusiastic demonstrations, proponents of Puerto Rican nationhood adopted a "Declaration for Independence of Puerto Rico" Aug. 15.

The declaration urged President Roosevelt and Congress to help establish a Republic here.

Despite the heat, some 5,000 or 6,000 persons jammed a baseball grandstand from 10 a. m. until 6 p. m. cheering speakers and resolutions before the "Congress for Independence." The Populares (majority) Party was officially aloof from the movement, but many of its members appeared on the platform and spoke in behalf of independence.

The declaration said the United States had resolved the status of Cuba and the Philippines, but the Puerto Rican question still was before Congress. It was contended that the Treaty of Paris imposed on Congress the "obligation to determine the political condition of the people of Puerto Rico in accord with America's democratic practices and free institutions."

Another ground for independence, the declaration said, is "the principle of American international law that no American nation can have colonies in the Americas."

After obtaining sovereignty, Puerto Rico would continue "on terms of friendship and fraternity with the United States," the declaration said.

Another resolution condemned the Axis and expressed solidarity with the United Nations, saying an Allied victory would signify the triumph of liberty for Puerto Rico.

Coal Listed as Only Item Likely to Be Rationed

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16—The Office of Price Administration is planning no new rationing with the possible exception of coal, Chester Bowles, OPA General Manager, announced today.

A few weeks ago, Prentiss M. Brown, OPA Administrator, said that rationing of "one simple item" was in the offing, but Mr. Bowles said the program had been called off at the last minute.

Presumably the item was soap, additional supplies of which came on the market when larger allotments of fats were released to soap-makers.

OPA and the Solid Fuels Administration still are hoping to avoid coupon rationing of coal, but already are limiting amounts to dealers. The tightest spot in coal is in New England anthracite.

Indicative of the general trend away from rationing is a program the War Production Board is putting on for conservation of clothing as an alternative to rationing.

Public Kept Informed

No new commodity has been rationed for several months now. Items for which Americans must trade coupons or certificates as well as money include: meat, sugar, canned goods, typewriters, automobiles, gasoline, shoes, and bicycles.

Another new OPA policy is to give out more information to the public. Mr. Bowles, the new General Manager, who has had long experience with the public as an advertising executive, held his second press conference today since taking office. In addition, he went on the air last night to explain new gasoline rationing rules to the nation.

Mr. Bowles reiterated his conviction that 95 per cent of the price-compliance job in the United States can be done voluntarily through price panels, but said he thought the other 5 per cent, when proven chiselers, should be treated with firm hand. The number of enforcement agents OPA can afford under the present congressional appropriation is still under study by OPA budgetary experts, he said.

Opposed to "Hounding"

"Hounding the honest retailer is a terrible way to operate," he declared.

Announcing first results of OPA reorganization that fell to him when Congress forbade men without business experience to make OPA price policy, Mr. Bowles said James F. Brownlee, former official of General Foods Corporation, has become OPA Deputy Administrator in charge of prices, succeeding Donald H. Wallace, Williams College professor.

When my husband comes home grouchy—
'Cause he's tired, and he's hot—
Iced Postum is the one refresher
That cools him off and hits the spot!

TWO FORMS: POSTUM AND INSTANT POSTUM

☆ *Contains no caffein, no stimulant of any kind.*

Plea for Racial Harmony Is Signed by 138 Leaders

NEW YORK, Aug. 16 (AP)—Dr. William Allan Neilson, President-Emeritus of Smith College, said yesterday that 138 "eminent Americans" had signed a statement calling upon the President and upon federal, state and local governments "to use all wisdom to prevent a repetition of the horrors of Detroit elsewhere in our country."

"Every American who loves our nation and respects the principles upon which it was founded must have been shocked and dismayed by the recent race riot in Detroit, Mich.," said the statement, released by Dr. Neilson, a member of the Board of Directors of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

". . . We know that decent Americans abhor riots. We believe that our country, engaged in a war to uphold decency and humanity and democracy throughout the world, does not intend that these things shall be denied any American, Negro or white. . . .

"We call upon our people of every race, color, station and section to use all foresight in creating an atmosphere in which no battles between our people can occur."

Dr. Neilson listed among the signers: Senator W. Warren Barbour (R) of New Jersey Senator Arthur Capper (R) of Kansas Dr. Frederick M. Eliot, President of the American Unitarian Association Frank P. Graham, President of the University of North Carolina; Raymond Gram Swing, radio commentator; William Allen White, publisher and editor; Booth Tarkington, writer; Matthew Woll, Vice-President of the American Federation of Labor; John A. Ryan, National Catholic Welfare Conference; the Rt. Rev. Henry Wise Hobson, Bishop of the Southern Ohio Episcopal Church; R. J. Thomas, International President of the United Automobile Workers (Congress of Industrial Organizations); Dr. James Bryant Conant, President of Harvard University, and Alfred M. Landon, 1936 Republican presidential nominee.

Ye Old Trading Post 1943 Type

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16 (AP)—A new medium of exchange—the "Foodacco"—has been invented by Allied prisoners of war to put swapping on a business basis.

Details of the system, as ingenious in its conception as the postwar "Unitas" and "Bancor" monetary units proposed by international financiers, are disclosed by the American Red Cross in its new Prisoners-of-War Bulletin, published for relatives of imprisoned American fighters and civilian internees.

A British prisoner, confined in Stalag Luft III, a German camp for Air Force officers and noncoms, described it this way:

"We have an exchange system for surplus foods. It's called

'Jeep for Every Farmer' After the War May Soon Pop Up as a Political Slogan

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16 (AP)—Unless a lot of people are reading the signs wrong, Congress is about to put the "CI" on the "GI."

Freely translated, that means there is likely to be what is known in polite military circles as "Congressional Interference" when the time comes to dispose of the "Government Issue" shoes, socks, jeeps, bazookas, tanks, and trucks the Army will have on hand when the war is over.

And don't be surprised if some bright aspirant for a legislative seat comes up in the next campaign with "a jeep for every farmer" as his political slogan.

Congress has already done some head scratching over the problem of disposing of what may amount to upward of $50,000,000,000 in equipment that will be left over from the war.

Indianapolis Symphony

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 16 (AP)—Fabien Sevitzky has announced his resignation as head of the Orchestra Department of the Jordan Conservatory of Music here to devote full time to his duties as Conductor and Musical Director of the Indianapolis Symphony Orchestra.

Cuba Favors Castor Bean

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HAVANA—Cuba has authorized duty-free importation for two years of castor-bean seed up to 7,620,775 pounds a year. The privilege will be restricted to registered castor oil extracting industries which pledge to sow a minimum of 100 acres of land to castor seed for

Northway's

you can *see* the quality in a

BROMLEIGH COAT

You can see it in the fine all-wool fabrics . . . in the lasting loveliness of the furs . . . in the long-wearing styles and superb tailoring. You'll find it in a Bromleigh coat for mother and daughter, at Northway's!

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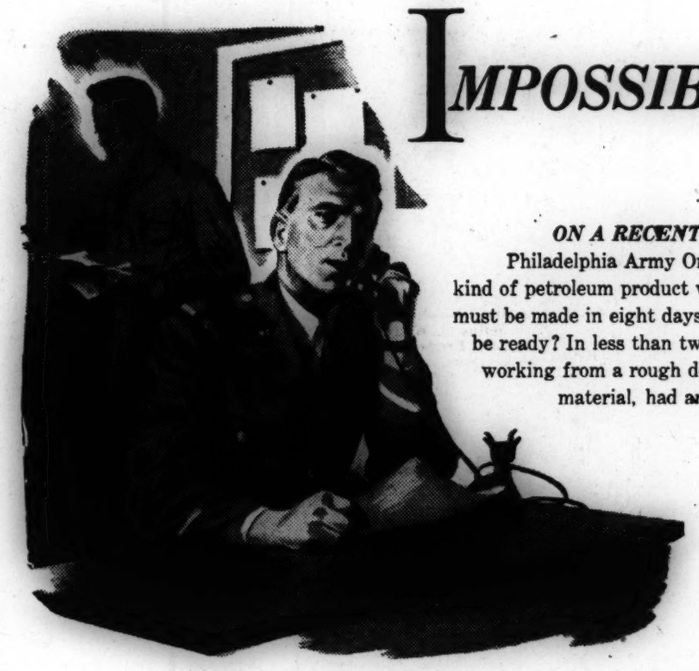
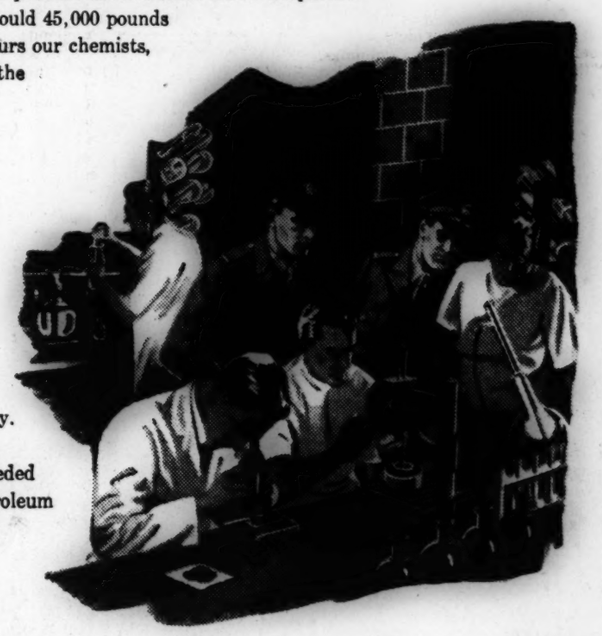


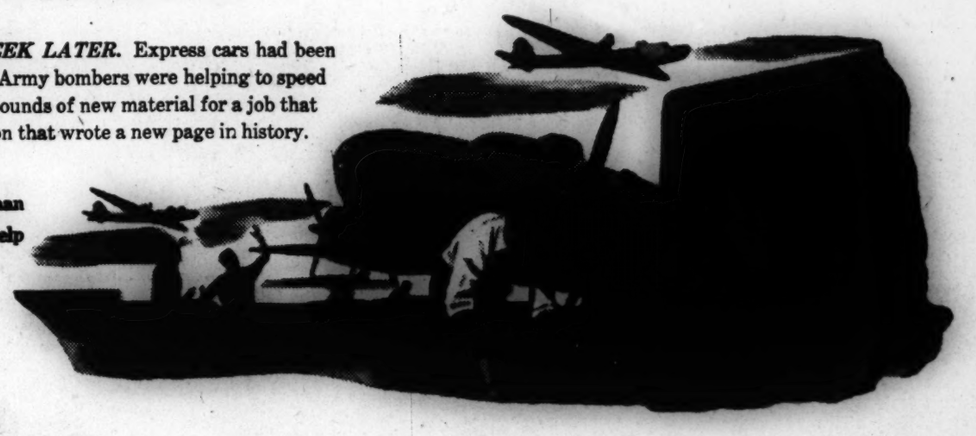
IMPOSSIBLE?.. NOT IN·AMERICA!

ON A RECENT FRIDAY EVENING. Over the phone came word from the Philadelphia Army Ordnance of a rush call from North Africa. A totally new kind of petroleum product was needed—a product never before made. Shipment must be made in eight days. How soon could 45,000 pounds be ready? In less than twenty-four hours our chemists, working from a rough description of the material, had an answer.



MONDAY MORNING. Via Army Jeep a sample arrived at the laboratory. Chemists took it apart, analyzed it. Refinery experts worked out manufacturing procedure. The Army pitched in to help gather needed materials. By Wednesday, as promised, 45,000 pounds of a petroleum product *never before manufactured* was being produced on schedule.

THE FOLLOWING FRIDAY. Another call from Army Ordnance. Could we make an additional 150,000 pounds in less than a week? By mobilizing another plant, we thought we could . . . even though some of our equipment was breaking down under the strain of making a product it hadn't been designed for. As the deadline approached, still another request came from the Army for an extra 50,000 pounds!



4 A.M. FRIDAY, ONE WEEK LATER. Express cars had been coupled to fast passenger trains . . . even giant Army bombers were helping to speed delivery. But the job was done! 245,554 pounds of new material for a job that had never been done before—and for an invasion that wrote a new page in history.

A little more than was asked, a little sooner than was promised! . . . That is how all of us can help to shorten this war. It is the way the people of this and other organizations all over the country are getting the job done—the American way.

ESSO

● Latest headline news four times a day (twice on Sundays) . . . Tune in your Esso Reporter!

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COLONIAL BEACON OIL COMPANY

Summer Survey of the Worcester Art Museum — Chorus With Orchestra

Galleries Well Stocked Despite War Depletions

By Dorothy Adlow

Worcester, Mass.

The spacious galleries of the Worcester Art Museum are well stocked even in days of depleted exhibits due to wartime measures of safekeeping. It is a large museum by any standard of reckoning. The installations are varied. The range of accessions is wide and comprehensive. Decorative arts are assembled and grouped with paintings and sculptures, and in so far as is possible, the art treasures are displayed in an appropriate setting.

The lighting is good; there is no crowding. The galleries follow in a logical sequence. A visitor feels aware of good designing which does away with architectural ponderosity. The former labyrinthine pattern of corridors, stairways, and outlying wings has disappeared in the compact, thrifty construction of recent years.

Within easy reach, and comfortably incorporated within the framework, is the Museum School, with a classroom for children, the well-supplied library, the lecture hall and the large galleries for special display. Imperialistic grandeur has vanished, and a simplification consonant with the democratic spirit prevails.

* * *

The Worcester Museum was erected during the administration of Francis Henry Taylor, now at the helm of the Metropolitan Museum in New York. It will be interesting to watch his manipulation of that stupendous repository which dwarfs and confuses the eager spectator, who enjoys the treasures in spite of and not with the help of the surroundings.

While water colors seem customarily to be given second place when an exhibition of painting is discussed, the current displays of aquarelles in Worcester are especially commanding. The Museum has passed by the run-of-the mill water colorist and has exercised careful choice. Indeed, one might examine this discriminating show without gaining any idea of passing fashion, and the fad of this moment. Today, painters are prompted to work in aquarelle for its accommodation to economy, to outdoor painting, and because of an inherent facility. The Worcesterites, however, are shrewd, and no easy-going performer with a pocketful of clichés can earn their attention.

* * *

Among water colors exhibited is a brisk view of Bermuda showing Charles Hopkinson at his best; a crisp portrayal by Dodge Macknightly tersely entitled "French-Canadian Wash [laundry]"; a gusty "Seascape" by John Marin; a carefully calculated architectural study by Charles Demuth; a subtilized townscape by Lyonel Feininger; a dramatic vision by Jacob Lawrence.

The water colors of the Bostonian, Maurice Prendergast, mark a talent which was long unrecognized, despite its exuberance and decorative spontaneity. The American, having travel abroad, and garnered ideas from the French, employed them in his own way. The roomful of Winslow Homers shows further with what vigor a native painter worked, responding forcefully to scenic beauty, to the strength and grace of trees, to the stimulating atmosphere of the rugged coast of Maine. Homer's water colors hold their own through all the fashions and innovations; they are stable artistic fare.

Worcester has shown a kinship with Boston and Cambridge in its interest in medieval Christian art and the masters of the early Renaissance. There are good specimens and adequate material to display the devotional character of liturgical art and the refinements of handiwork evolved by craftsmen throughout Europe. Some panels are anonymous, some are traced to certain localities for traits of style. They all show a group spirit of dedication. Altarpieces, panels, details from predellas are shown; there are leaves from missals and antiphonals showing the blend of calligraphy and painting, illustration and decoration on the sumptuous pages of medieval manuscripts.

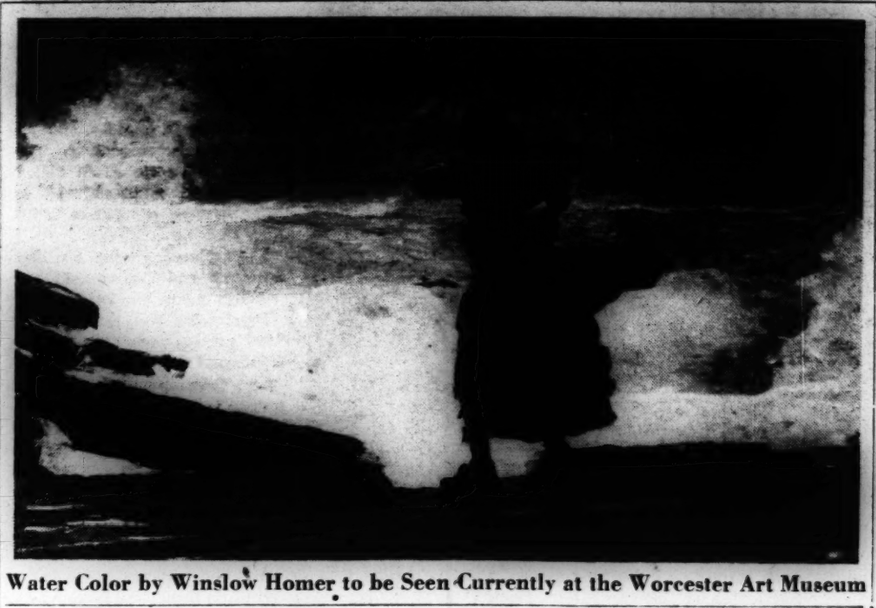
A Flemish group shows the delicacy and refinement of the Northern limners, who painted saints with a meticulous hand and a gracious touch. Pictures of the Renaissance era show changes in subject, mood, and technique. Mythology, allegory, the Scriptures, inspire the artist. There is pageantry in three coronation scenes painted in Florence. "Siege of Antwerp" by a Flemish painter is a purely historical theme. Personal portraits bear out the trend away from the pervading devotional theme of medieval portrayal. And later, we observe in a Ruisdael landscape, painted with golden tints, the departure towards nature: and, in a Chardin still-life, the interest in domestic articles.

* * *

Furniture, tapestries, Sèvres porcelains, many beautiful and some curious decorative pieces come into view. The display of pictures by American and Parisian artists of the nineteenth century is large and representative. Among them are canvases by Thomas Eakins, George Inness, George Fuller, Albert Ryder. There are pictures showing the odd and entertaining and courageous innovations by Derain, Vuillard, Bonnard, Rouault, Matisse. There is a recently acquired Brazilian sculpture, fantastically modeled by Maria Martins. There is an opulent figure inventively posed by that challenging sculptor, Gaston Lachaise.

Elsewhere there are carvings in stone and jade from China; there are mosaics of ancient Antioch; there are sculptures of ancient Greece and Rome, and relics of Egyptian antiquity.

Coming home, and turning for the moment from the arts of past epochs, we note the work by children. The Worcester teachers of young folk do not despise discipline, and they do not recommend, apparently, an utter freedom in the play theory of art. There are drawings carefully planned, composed and executed. Many are made after the child has studied an ancient work of art. The water colors show the benefits of this training with the pencil. Consequently they are not as utterly free as the pictures by youngsters which we see so commonly. It cannot be learned too early that art is essentially a discipline.



Water Color by Winslow Homer to be Seen Currently at the Worcester Art Museum

Szell at Ravinia

By Felix Borowski

Chicago

Ravinia Music Festival, so far as its orchestral concerts were concerned, closed Aug. 8 with a concert by the Chicago Symphony Orchestra, conducted by Georg Szell.

As in preceding seasons, two weeks of conducting were given to Mr. Szell, who began his work at Ravinia July 27 with a program made up of music by Beethoven, Strauss and Brahms. The conductor's abilities, which are considerable, are evidently more remarkable in works which have a dramatic—or, if you will, a theatrical—trend. He gave a stirring reading to Beethoven's "Leonore" Overture No. 3, and to Strauss's "Death and Transfiguration," and was somewhat less arresting in the Third Symphony by Brahms.

In these works, as well as in others which he directed later, Mr. Szell disclosed admirable musicianship, uncommon grasp of the music which he led, a phenomenal memory. It is to be regretted, however, that in so much of the music his eager desire for showmanship, and his taste for carving out phrases with his baton, discounted not a little of the effectiveness of his labors.

Large attendance resulted in the course of the last two weeks of orchestral music by reason of four appearances made by Artur Rubinstein, who interpreted concertos for piano by Tchaikovsky, Brahms (the Second), Rachmaninoff (also the Second) and the Fourth of Beethoven. The grand manner and the sweep of virtuosity are wholly at the command of this artist, even if the ultimate in poetry is not; but his success was great, and, it may be added, well deserved.

In the course of his second week Szell ventured cautiously upon a novelty or two. At its first concert (Aug. 3) he gave the first performance here of William Schuman's "Prayer, 1943." The piece, written in its composer's astringent manner, showed real talent. It is possible that as he grows older and more reconciled to the claims of pure music, Schuman will accomplish work of real beauty. At present his music is clever, but scarcely filled with loveliness.

Opening Tonight

Shubert Theater — Alex Yokel, in association with Jay Faggen, presents "The Snark Was a Boojum," a new comedy by Owen Davis, from the novel by Richard Shattuck, beginning an engagement of two weeks. The cast includes Frank Lovejoy, Catherine Willard, Jane Huszagh, Ben Lackland, Joan Banks, Florence McMichael, Fleming Ward, Harold Waldridge, Ann Dere, Mervyn Nelson, Phyllis Adams, Frank Wilcox, Hans Robert, Grania O'Malley, and Dickie Van Patten. Alexander Kirkland directed, and the setting is by Frederick Fox. At 8:30.

Screen News

Warner Bros. has given a long term contract to Dane Clark, the young actor who won favor with his screen debut in "Action in the North Atlantic." He is at work in one of the featured roles in "Destination Tokyo," now in production at the Warner studio with Cary Grant and John Garfield in the starring roles.

* * *

Columbia's "When My Baby Smiles at Me," the musical based upon the life of Ted Lewis goes before the cameras this week with Lewis and his band appearing in some of his hits. Others in the cast include Nan Wynn, Lynn Merrick, Harry Barris, Fern Emett and Michael Duane, with Charles Barton directing the Irving Briskin production.

* * *

Elliott Nugent, now directing Samuel Goldwyn's Technicolor musical, "Up In Arms," for RKO Radio release, will return to Broadway to star opposite Margaret Sullavan in the John Van Druten play, "The Voice of the Turtle."

* * *

Elsa Lanchester, famous for her Cockney roles, has been signed to play the lead in RKO Radio's "Dangerous Journey," the story of a London scrub-woman who believes she bears a charmed life and makes her way to Berlin to kill Hitler. Ray McCarey directs.

* * *

Hunt Stromberg, now producing for United Artists, has concluded arrangements for "This Is Life," a film based on the life story of Arnold Reuben, New York restaurateur and philanthropist. The story is based on original by Ed Sullivan, who will go to Hollywood soon to complete the writing of the screen play.

Entertainment Timetable

Plays

Wilbur—"You Can't Take It With You," by Moss Hart and George S. Kaufman. Starring Fred Stone. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Shubert—"The Snark Was a Boojum," by Owen Davis. Presented by Alex Yokel. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday at 2:30.

Little Theater

Cambridge Summer Theater, Brattle Hall—"The Only Girl," by Victor Herbert. Featuring Patti Pickens and Bob Simons. 8:30. Matinee Saturday at 2:30.

Music

New England Mutual Hall—Chamber concert by members of the Boston Symphony Orchestra. G. Wallace Woodworth, conductor. 8:30. (Repetition of concert given yesterday at Sanders Theater).

Films in Boston

Exeter—"We are the Marines." 2:10, 5:10, 8:05. "Flight for Freedom," Rosalind Russell, Fred MacMurray, Herbert Marshall. 3:15, 6:15, 9:15.

Fenway—"First Comes Courage." Merle Oberon, Brian Aherne. 1, 3:50, 6:40, 9:30. "Petticoat Larceny." Ruth Warrick, Joan Carroll. 11:50 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:20.

Keith Memorial—"Behind the Rising Sun," Margo, Tom Neal. 10:50 a. m., 1:40, 4:30, 7:20, 10:05. "Melody Parade," Mary Beth Hughes, Eddie Quillan. 9:45 a. m., 12:35, 3:15, 6:15, 9.

Kenmore—"White Cargo." Hedy Lamarr, Walter Pidgeon. 1, 3:58, 7, 9:53. "He's My Guy," Joan Davis. 2:30, 5:30, 8:15.

Majestic—"Across the Pacific," Humphrey Bogart. 10:23 a. m., 2:01, 5:47, 9:33. "Top Hat," Fred Astaire, Ginger Rogers, 12:08, 3:46, 7:32.

Metropolitan — "Coney Island," Betty Grable, George Montgomery. 10 a. m., 1, 3:50, 5:45, 9:35. "Henry Aldrich Swings It," Jimmy Lydon, Charles Smith. 11:50 a. m., 2:45, 5:35, 8:30.

Modern—"Crash Dive," Tyrone Power. 9:05 a. m., 12:05, 3:10, 6:10, 9:15. "Gildersleeve's Bad Day," Guy Kibbee. 10:55 a. m., 1:55, 5, 8:05.

Orpheum—"Lily Mars," Fay Bainter, Richard Carlson. 9:30 a. m., 12:38, 3:46, 6:54, 10:02. "Pilot No. 5." Franchot Tone. 11:13 a. m., 2:21, 5:29, 8:37.

Paramount—"First Comes Courage," Merle Oberon, Brian Aherne. 10:40 a. m., 1:20, 4, 6:40, 9:30. "Petticoat Larceny," Ruth Warrick, Joan Carroll. 9:35 a. m., 12:15, 2:50, 5:30, 8:20.

RKO-Boston—"What's Buzzin' Cousin?" Rochester, Freddy Martin, Ann Miller. 10:49 a. m., 1:48, 4:57, 7:46, 10:05. Stage Show: 12:37, 3:36, 6:36, 9:10.

Scollay—"Background to Danger." George Raft, Brenda Marshall. 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:50, 6:45, 9:40. "Spotlight Scandals," Billy Gilbert. 11:35 a. m., 2:35, 5:30, 8:25.

South Station Theater—"Yesterday Is Over Your Shoulder." "The Daughter of Rosie O'Grady." "At the Stroke of Twelve," "Fala," "Lightning Strikes Twice," latest newsreels and other shorts. Continuous 10:30 a. m. to 11 p. m.

State—"Lily Mars," Fay Bainter, Richard Carlson. 12:52, 3:57, 7:02, 10:07. "Pilot No. 5," Franchot Tone. 11:30 a. m., 2:35, 5:40, 8:45.

Telepix—"Fort Benning," "The White House Dog," "Pitzpatrick Tour," "California Junior Symphony," "Your Boy in the Army Air Force," "Catalina Island," "Digest of News," cartoons, latest newsreels and other shorts. Continuous 10:30 a. m. to midnight.

Trans-Lux—"Here Comes Kelly," Maxie Rosenbloom. 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:40, 5:15, 7:50, 10:25. "The Housekeeper's Daughter," Joan Bennett, Victor Mature. 10:40 a. m., 1:15, 3:50, 6:25, 9.

Uptown—"My Friend Flicka," Roddy McDowall, Preston Foster. 12:40, 4:20, 8:05. "Mission to Moscow," Walter Huston, Ann Harding. 2:10, 5:50, 9:35.

Washington Street Olympia—"Background to Danger," George Raft, Sydney Greenstreet. 10:30 a. m., 1:15, 4:05, 6:50, 9:40. "Spotlight Scandals," Billie Gilbert, Frank Fay. 9:05, 11:55 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:17.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Action in the North Atlantic," Humphrey Bogart, Mary Astor. "Shantytown," Mary Lee, John Archer. 1:45, 7:50.
Allston: "They All Kissed the Bride," Joan Crawford, Melvyn Douglas. "Rhythm of the Islands," Allan Jones. 1:45, 8.

ARLINGTON—Regent: "Edge of Darkness," Errol Flynn. "Jailhouse Blues."
Capitol: "Action in the North Atlantic," Humphrey Bogart. "Hi Ya, Chum," Ritz Brothers.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Something to Shout About," Don Ameche, Jack Oakie. "One Dangerous Night," Warren William, Eric Blore. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Bataan," Robert Taylor, George Murphy. "It Comes Up Love," Gloria Jean. 1:50, 8.

BROOKLINE—Brookline Village: "Bataan," Robert Taylor, Thomas Mitchell, "Let's Have Fun," Margaret Lindsay.

Coolidge Corner: "Lady of Burlesque," Barbara Stanwyck. "Boy from Stalingrad," Bobby Samarzich.
Cleveland Circle: "Mission to Moscow," Walter Huston. "Saludos Amigos." 1:45, 8.

CAMBRIDGE — Central: "Dixie," Bing Crosby, Dorothy Lamour. "Aerial Gunner," Richard Arlen, Chester Morris. 2, 8.
Harvard: "Slightly Dangerous," Lana Turner, Robert Young. "American Empire," Richard Dix. 2, 8.
University: "Crash Dive," Tyrone Power. 1:35, 4:50, 8:05. "It's a Great Life," Blondie and the Bumsteads. 3:35, 6:45, 9:55.

DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "Redhead from Manhattan," Lupe Velez. "A Gentleman Gangster," Barton McLane.
Codman Square: "Flight for Freedom," Rosalind Russell, Fred MacMurray. "Lady of Burlesque, Barbara Stanwyck. 1:30, 8.
Franklin: "Flight for Freedom," Rosalind Russell, Fred MacMurray. "Lady of Burlesque, Barbara Stanwyck. 1:30, 8.

EVERETT—Capitol: "The Ox-Bow Incident," Henry Fonda. "Night Plane from Chungking," Robert Preston, Ellen Drew.
Park: "Five Graves to Cairo," Franchot Tone, Anne Baxter. "Redhead from Manhattan," Lupe Velez.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "My Friend Flicka," Roddy McDowell, Preston Foster. "Five Graves to Cairo," Franchot Tone. 1:30, 6:45.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Penny Serenade," Cary Grant, Irene Dunne. "Golden Boy," W. Holden, Barbara Stanwyck. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Forever and a Day," Charles Laughton. "Cinderella Swings It," Guy Kibbee. 2:15, 8.

MALDEN—Granada: "Action in the North Atlantic," Humphrey Bogart, Raymond Massey. 2:33, 5:44, 8:56.
Mystic: "Tonight We Raid Calais," John Sutton, Annabella. 2:10, 8:30. "Mr. Big," Donald O'Connor, Gloria Jean. 3:25, 7, 9:50.
Maplewood: "Salute for Three," Macdonald Carey, Betty Rhodes. 3:28, 9:28. "After Midnight with Boston Blackie," Chester Morris. 2:19, 8:19.
Strand: "Flight for Freedom. 3:10, 8:15. "Gildersleeve's Bad Day," Guy Kibbee. 2:05, 7, 9:55.
Orpheum: "Undercover Man," William Boyd. 2:15, 8:10. "Dr. Gillespie's New Assistant," Lionel Barrymore. 3:25, 9:20.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Crash Dive," Tyrone Power, Anne Baxter. "Gildersleeve's Bad Day," Harold Peary. 1:30, 8.

MEDFORD—Medford: "My Friend Flicka," Roddy McDowall, Preston Foster. "Young and Willing," William Holden, Susan Hayward. Continuous 1-11.
Fellsway: "This Land is Mine," Charles Laughton, Maureen O'Hara. "Ladies' Day," Lupe Velez.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Bataan," Robert Taylor, George Murphy. "Follow the Band," Leon Errol.

NATICK—Celestial: "Dixie," Bing Crosby, Dorothy Lamour. "Tonight We Raid Calais," Annabella, John Sutton. 1:45, 7:45.

NEEDHAM — Paramount: "Cabin in the Sky," Rochester, Ethel Waters. "Salute for Three," Macdonald Carey.

NEWTON—Paramount: "My Friend Flicka," Roddy McDowall, Preston Foster. "Ox-Bow Incident," Henry Fonda. 2, 8.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Tonight We Raid Calais," Annabella, John Sutton. "Follies Girl," Wendy Barrie, Doris Nolan. 2, 8.
Strand: "Mission to Moscow," Walter Huston, Ann Harding. "McGuerins from the Army Air Force," "Catalina Island," "Digest of News," latest newsreels and other shorts. Continuous 10:30 a. m. to midnight.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "The More the Merrier," Jean Arthur, Joel McCrea. "Boston Blackie Goes Hollywood," Chester Morris.
Strand: "It Ain't Hay," Abbott and Costello. "Northwest Rangers," James Craig.
Capitol: "Five Graves to Cairo," Franchot Tone, Akim Tamiroff. "Salute for Three," Betty Rhodes.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "Give Out, Sisters," Andrews Sisters. "Pittsburgh," Marlene Dietrich. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Dixie Dugan," Charles Ruggles, Lois Andrews. 2:10, 7:55. "Forever and a Day," Claudette Colbert, Ray Milland. 3:21, 9:06.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "Mission to Moscow," Walter Huston, Ann Harding. "Chatterbox," Joe E. Brown, Judy Canova. 2, 8.

WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "Air Force," John Garfield. "Strictly in the Groove," Leon Errol.
Coolidge: "War Against Mrs. Hadley," Fay Bainter. "Something to Shout About," Don Ameche, Janet Blair.

WEBSTER—Strand: "Hit Parade of 1943," J. Carroll, Susan Hayward. "Falcon's Brother," George Sanders, Tom Conway.

WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Playhouse: "Five Graves to Cairo," Franchot Tone, Anne Baxter. "My Heart Belongs to Daddy," Richard Carlson, Martha O'Driscoll.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Cabin in the Sky," Rochester, Ethel Waters. "Salute for Three," Macdonald Carey.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "The Moon Is Down," Cedric Hardwicke. "Hit Parade of 1943," S. Hayward, J. Carroll.

WINTHROP—Winthrop: "Flight for Freedom," Rosalind Russell, Fred MacMurray. "It's a Great Life," Penny Singleton, Arthur Lake. 2:30, 7:30.

Art Exhibitions

Boston Public Library, Copley Square—Miscellaneous exhibition of drawings from the Wiggin Collection (3rd floor). Through August. United China Relief exhibit (1st floor). Marine etchings by C. G. A. Wilson (main staircase and Chavannes Gallery). Women's Army Corps (1st floor, U. S. Services Alcove).
Doll and Richards, 140 Newbury Street—Group of pictures by contemporary New Englanders.
Grace Horne Galleries, 270 Dartmouth Street—Exhibition of paintings and water colors.
Holman's Print Shop, 5a Park Street—Hawes Daguerreotypes and Miscellany of Prints.
Institute of Modern Art, 138 Newbury Street—Official Army and Navy photographs "Wings Over America," and "Our Navy in Action." Through Aug. 29.
New England Folk Art Gallery, 16 Arlington Street—Early American portraits, landscapes and decorative arts.
Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Exhibition of Colonial portraits.
Museum of Fine Arts—Exhibition of Art of Our Allies (England): fifteen years of Museum School Alumni; illustrations by Daniel Chodowiecki; etchings by Allart van Everdingen; photographs by Alfred Stieglitz. Through Aug. 22.

Exhibitions Outside Boston

Massachusetts

Andover: Addison Gallery, Phillips Academy—New England Album, a Gasless Tour of the Countryside. Through Sept. 7.
Concord: Concord Art Association—Summer exhibition: designs for stained glass windows by William R. Jack; lithographs of the mansions of England in the Olden time, by Joseph Nash, 1808-1878. Through October 15. Open 10 a. m. to 5. Sundays 2-5 (closed Mondays).
Lowell: Whistler's Birthplace—Exhibition of paintings by Corbino, Jones, Colman, Hague, Cady, etc. Through September.
Pittsfield: Berkshire Museum—Paintings by Karl Zerbe.
Provincetown: Provincetown Art Association—Annual Exhibition.
Springfield: Museum of Fine Arts—Selection of twenty-five murals—RAF and British aircraft; also work done by children of Springfield Public Schools in connection with war effort. Through August.
Winchester: Winchester Gallery of the Public Library—Pictures by New England artists. Through August.

New Hampshire

Durham: Hamilton Smith Library—Soldier Art from Life Magazine Competition. The first comprehensive exhibit of the work of artists in the Army, Navy, Air Corps, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard. Through Sept. 1.
Manchester: The Currier Gallery of Art—Mid-summer exhibition of Early American and European glass. Through Sept. 26.

Today's FM Programs

W67, Boston (46.1mc)

3:00 p. m.—News; FM Varieties.
3:45 p. m.—From A to Z in Novelty.
4:00 p. m.—News; Vocal Varieties.
4:15 p. m.—Ridin' the Range.
4:30 p. m.—Music You Want.
5:00 p. m.—News; Band.
5:15 p. m.—Aloha Land.
5:30 p. m.—Music.
6:00 p. m.—News; Music by Shrednick.
6:30 p. m.—Nan Merriman's Orchestra.
6:45 p. m.—Church in the Wildwood.
7:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
7:30 p. m.—The Dinning Sisters.
7:45 p. m.—H. V. Kaltenborn.
8:00 p. m.—News; String Ensemble.
8:15 p. m.—Treasury Star Parade.
8:30 p. m.—Concert Hall.
9:00 p. m.—Sign Off.

W43B, Boston (44.3mc), and W39B, Mount Washington, N. H. (43.9mc)

3:00 p. m.—Boston Braves-Pittsburgh Pirates baseball game.
5:00 p. m.—"Dansant"; News.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Press Roundup; Sports.
6:30 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr., News.
7:15 p. m.—Ted Cole; Bobby Norris.
7:30 p. m.—The Army Air Forces.
8:00 p. m.—"Sizing up the News."
8:15 p. m.—"Impact"; Leo Cherne.
8:30 p. m.—"The Better Half."
9:00 p. m.—Gabriel Heatter, news.
9:15 p. m.—News Service.
9:30 p. m.—"The Return of Nick Carter," drama.
10:00 p. m.—Raymond Clapper, news.
10:15 p. m.—Bob Grant's Orch.
10:30 p. m.—Paul Schubert, news.
10:45 p. m.—Lew Diamond's Orchestra.
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—George Hamilton's Orch.
11:30 p. m.—"Radio Newsreel."

Woodworth Conductor At Harvard

Harvard itself took part in the concert of Boston Symphony Orchestra principals in Sanders Theater, Cambridge, yesterday afternoon, putting its Glee Club to work and asking along the Radcliffe Choral Society by way of making out a chorus for the Cantata of Mozart, "Regina Coeli" (K. 108). Further than that, the institution lent the services of G. Wallace Woodworth for the conducting of the whole program.

Strange, perhaps, but the Symphony men, notwithstanding their unrivalled ability as executants, performed with more zeal in association with the young men and young women of the university than by themselves. Accompanying a choir of American voices, they seemed like musicians of the present, speaking in living accents of now and here; whereas playing alone, they seemed rather to be back in their own student days, rehearsing the classics as for a conservatory prize.

* * *

Assisting as soloist in the "Regina Coeli" was Margaret Codd Goldovsky, soprano, and her singing still more stimulated the highly skilled instrumentalists to a human rather than a merely professional and technical attitude to the occasion. Great music presented by artists of the first distinction is not so different, after all, from ordinary music done by just such persons as happen. It is not so much what is negotiated by those on the platform or stage as what is heard by someone — yourself perchance—in the audience.

Take a moment in the aria, "Ora pro nobis," if that episode does define itself as an aria; everything quiets down, the solo voice being subdued with the rest; and right there a note in the viola sounds out, a note in the low range where the viola can at once recall and prophesy a thousand things. There we have all it wants to make a memorable concert. Or possibly it was the tinkle of the harpsichord, more seen than heard, but plaintively and eloquently heard for an instant in the soloist's cadenza.

* * *

The concerts by the Symphony principals are indeed a rarity; nothing like them is ever got up in the winter season. Nevertheless, that old Brandenburg Concerto No. 3 for strings by Bach can be just as noisy a sawmill under the hands of the best fiddlers as under those of lesser ones. Why do not the Symphony front desks carry this job through as an ensemble? Here seems no place for them to call in a conductor to improvise on them.

Now Mozart's "Eine Kleine Nachtmusik" is another matter; and so the Symphony No. 80 in D minor of Haydn. It seems hard to credit that a composer could write 80 symphonies with anything less than a patriarch's span of years for a career. Yet little of this particular effort of Haydn's meets anything but routine requirements. The opening Allegro Spiritoso is a charm. The following movements are just form and pattern.

Another mention — Prelude to Bach's Cantata No. 21, for oboe and strings, Mr. Gillet playing the oboe, completes the record of the fifth concert's doings. W. P. T.

Jack Oakie will have the chief comedy role in "Command Performance," a Twentieth Century-Fox musical.

Detail of Chinese Scroll of Ming Dynasty
From the Permanent Collection of the Worcester Art Museum

Today on Short Wave

Chungking—10:30 a. m.—Talk in English. XGOY, 9.63meg., 31m.
Caracas—6:15 p. m.—Comedy. YV5RN, 6.20meg., 48.4m.
Moscow—6:48 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 15.1meg., 19.7m.
London—7:00 p. m.—Calling from Britain to Newfoundland. GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GRG, 11.68meg., 25.6m.
London—8:00 p. m.—John Doe's New World. GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GRG, 11.68meg., 25.6m.
Guatemala—8:15 p. m.—The Children's Hour. TGWA, 9.68meg., 31m.
Rio de Janeiro—8:30 p. m.—Program in English. PSH, 10.22meg., 29.3m.
Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8meg., 25.3m.
London—9:15 p. m.—Johnny Canuck's Revue. Variety Show. GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GRG, 11.68meg., 25.6m.
London—11:00 p. m.—Radio Newsreel. GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GSL, 6.11meg., 49.1m.; GRT, 7.15meg., 41.9m.; GRX, 9.69meg., 30.9m.
Guatemala—11:15 p. m.—Popular Music with the Marimba. TGWA, 9.68meg., 31m.
Lima, Peru—11:30 p. m.—Informative Notes; Peruvian Music. OAX-4Z, 6.08meg., 49.3m.
London—11:30 p. m.—"Flying Instructor." How the R. A. F. trains the pilots. GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GSL, 6.11meg., 49.1m.; GRT, 7.15meg., 41.9m.; GRX, 9.68meg., 30.9m.
Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

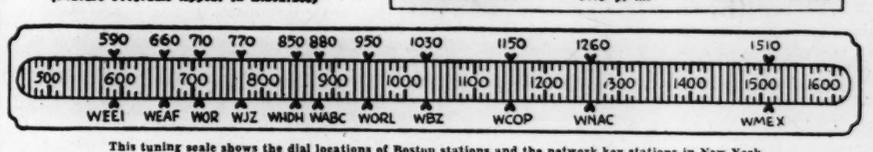
Christian Science Program For Tuesday, Aug. 17

11:30 a. m.—WMEX, 1510kc. Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

The Christian Science Monitor presents Volney Hurd, International News Analyst
WNAC Tues., Thurs., Sat. 8:15 p. m. FM W39B W43B



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
3:00	Across the Caribbean	Morton Downey, songs	"Mary Marlin"	Boston Braves-Pittsburgh	Musical Fantasy
3:15	News	Air Express Music	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Pirates baseball game	Musical Fantasy
3:30	Johnny Gart, Trio	'ewish Philanthropies,	'Pepper Young's Family'	Boston Braves-Pittsburgh	Gene Autry and the
3:45	Doris Tirrell, organ	orchestra, speaker	'Right to Happiness"	Pirates baseball game	Cowboy Jamboree
4:00	Your Home Front	Air Express Music	Backstage Wife: sketch	Boston Braves-Pittsburgh	Count Basie's Orch.
4:15	Reporter: news	Newscast	Stella Dallas: sketch	Pirates baseball game	Tommy Tucker's Orch.
4:30	Life to the Front	Air Express Music	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	Boston Braves-Pittsburgh	Charlie Barnet's Orch.
4:45	Garden Almanac	"The Sea Hound": sk	"Widder Brown": sketch	Pirates baseball game	Aircraft Warning Week.
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies	Terry O'Toole, songs	"When a Girl Marries"	Sheelah Carter	Lawrence Welk's Orch.
5:15	Date Book: Follies:	Terry O'Toole, songs	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	Irish Melodies
5:30	E Howe, m. c.	Jack Armstrong: sketch	"Just Plain Bill": sketch	Chick Carter: sketch	Irish Melodies
5:45	American Women	"Riding the Range"	'Front Page Farrell': sk	"Superman": sketch	News service
6:00	News comments	Terry and Pirates	News: Sports Reporter	News service	Sports program
6:15	Gloria Carroll, songs	News Highlights	Kay Ivers' Music	Press Roundup; sports	Moment Musicale
6:30	Hollyw'd Snapshots	Bing Crosby Recordings	Music: Herb Lewis, songs	News From Abroad	Sports; Musical Int'lude
6:45	News; 6:55 B. Trout	Stars in Revue	Lowell Thomas, news	Sports; music	Sports of the Day
7:00	"I Love a Mystery"	Sports; Music	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	March to Victory
7:15	"3 Sisters," songs	Anthony Bruno's Orch.	J. W. Vandercook, news	Ted Cole; Bobby Norris	Richard Salinger: news
7:30	"Blondie": sketch	"The Lone Ranger"	"Fighting Fronts"	'Army Air Forces' series	'How About It, Girls?'
7:45	'Blondie': sketch	western dramatization	John Barry, comments	'Army Air Forces' series	Clement Norton, talk
8:00	"Vox Pop": quiz	Earl Godwin, news	Cavalcade of America	'Sizing Up the News"	Gladys Swarthout, songs
8:15	"Vox Pop": quiz	'Lum 'n' Abner"	"The Major and Mules"	"Impact": Leo Cherne	Ed Barry's Band
8:30	"Gay 90's Revue":	"Adventures of Nero	Richard Crooks: Alfred	"The Better Half": quiz	"Essays in Drama"
8:45	music: Cecil Brown	Wolfe": mystery drama	Wallenstein's Orchestra	show: Tom Slater, m. c	"Essays in Drama"
9:00	"Romance": drama;	U. S. Coast Guard Prgrm	James Byrnes: "Mobilization for Victory"	Gabriel Heatter, news	Classical Album: Pistons
9:15	'Scarlet Pimpernel'	U. S. Coast Guard Prgrm		News service	"Incredible Flutist"
9:30	Broadway Bandbox:	Tony Pastor's Orch.	"Dr. I. Q. Quiz"	"Return of Nick Carter," drama	Classical Album: Pistons
9:45	Frank Sinatra	Dance orchestra; Sports	"Dr I. Q. Quiz"		"Incredible Flutist"
10:00	Guild: 'Pied Piper':	Raymond Gram Swing	Percy Faith's Orch.; J.	Raymond Clapper, news	News
10:15	Woolley, McDowall	"Waltz Time"	Antoine; R. Schmidi	Bob Grant's Orchestra	Voice of the Undergr'nd
10:30	Ogden Nash: Guy	"Silver Nocturne": music	Vacation Serenade; W.	Paul Schubert, news	Tommy Carr's Orchestra
10:45	Lombardo's Orch	"Silver Nocturne": News	Pelletier, cond.; solos	Musical Roundup	Sonny Dunham's Orch.
11:00	News; World War II	Newscast	News; Baseball scores	News service	Lou Breese's Orch.
11:15	News; Wm. Shirer	Harry Green's Orchestra	Richard Harkness, news	Manpower, Ltd; speaker	Andy Kirk's Orch.
11:30	Rideout; Master	Fishermen's Program	Inter-American Univer-	Radio Newsreel: British	Day's End; music
11:45	Works of Music	Backstage Interview	sity of the Air	news reports	Day's End; news

Tuesday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	Air Express Music	News; Musical Clock	Organ Melodies	
7:15	News; Talks	News report	Dress Parade; Band	News comments	Musical Fantasy
7:30	Musical Var'y; News	Musical program	News Service	"Breakfast Band Box"	New England Fellowship
7:45	News; War Summ'ry	Musical program; News	Spike Jones's Orchestra	Musical Clock	Service
8:00	News of the World	Martin Agronsky, news	Musical Toast	News Service	Musical Timetable
8:15	Caroline Cabot	Air Express Music	Musical Toast	George and Dixie; News	Musical Timetable
8:30	Carol Merrill	Nancy Lee	News Service	Morning Moods	Musical Timetable
8:45	Carl Moore; News	Newscast	News Service	"Meeters"	Musical Timetable
9:00	P. Fortescue, Inter.	"The Breakfast Club"	Mildred Carlson, talk	News; Ruth Moss Inter-	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15	Musical Yesterdays	"The Breakfast Club"	Church in the Wildwood	views Leatrice Gilbert	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30	Musical Yesterdays	"The Breakfast Club"	Time for Two	Spotlight Revue: organ	"Waltzing With You"
9:45	Food Fair; talk	"The Breakfast Club"	Between the Lines	Musical Roundup	"Waltzing With You"
10:00	Valiant Lady	Morning Market Basket	Lora Lawton: sketch	News Commentator	Jane Underwood, news
10:15	"Kitty Foyle"	Women and the War	"The Open Door": sketch	Organ Recital	L. Grossman
10:30	'Honeym'n Hill": sk.	Fishermen's Program	"Help Mate": sketch	Yankee House Party: va-	Shopping With Marie
10:45	Bachelor's Children	Musical

Boys Fighting on Farms Win Place With Uniform

"Key men" in the war for world liberation who are as vital to the war effort as the man in uniform with none of the glamour and glory of front-line fighting . . . these are the "farm boys" deferred from military service and given their just praise today in a joint statement by the six New England governors.

In an effort to give farm labor its high priority rating in the overall military picture, the Governors assumed full responsibility in their states for the deferment of thousands of young men from serving in the armed forces in order to help turn out the greatest food stores in the history of the United States.

A survey by the Governors revealed that fully one-half of the deferred farm boys had one or more brothers in the fighting forces who were receiving the open plaudits of the nation while they labored long hours to harvest the crops. The Governors pointed out that there was little reaction of an unfavorable nature from the public towards these deferred farm workers, largely because the public is fully awake, they said, to the fact that armies "march on their stomachs."

Naturally, the Governors found many instances in which the farm workers "felt kind of funny" going to town in civilian clothes and seeing young men of similar age in uniform. And most of the young workers are kept on the farms "under protest." Hence, the Governors felt that these farm workers warranted more than the usual commendation for listening to public authorities telling them to "stay where you are . . . we must have food . . . don't leave unless you absolutely have to."

Summarizing the nation's attitude towards farm workers, the Governors spoke as follows:

Gov. Sumner Sewall of Maine

"Survival of the United States and her allies during this present conflict rests in large measure in the hands of our farmers.

"Victory cannot be attained by our fighting men on the battle front or in the production line unless they are furnished with the food that will give them strength, the hardiness and the will they must have to win."

Gov. Raymond E. Baldwin of Connecticut

"Playing an important part in this battle of production upon our farms are the deferred agricultural workers. They are the backbone of our production. They are working long hours, with the knowledge that a job well done is their contribution to the winning of this war."

Governor Saltonstall, Massachusetts

"Agriculture is a business of many comparatively small business units. Each unit is dependent for its success on the leadership of an active, trained leader. Such leaders are the men deferred from armed service. Their contribution in the production of vital food is quietly made. . . . They serve without glory or without large compensation but their place in directing the efforts of an unskilled food army will go far toward producing the millions of bushels of additional food we need in Massachusetts."

Gov. Robert O. Blood, New Hampshire

"The young man who is producing food at this time," he says, "when farm labor is so scarce and increased food production is so necessary, is serving our country just as surely and as effectively as the soldier or sailor, and he is just as patriotic. It is his patriotic duty to remain on the farm under present conditions, even if he seeks a deferment from armed service in order to do so."

Gov. William H. Wills, Vermont

"These young men now assigned to farm service are doing a commendable job for their country. They are a vital part of the war effort and in Vermont we consider them to be engaged in war work just as essential as that of their brothers in uniform and of those producing guns, planes, and ships in factories and shipyards."

Gov. J. Howard McGrath, Rhode Island

"Figures on agricultural production in Rhode Island show an increase over last year in every line. I feel that this is due in no small measure to the work of the young men who have been deferred from armed service to enter the food service."

Galley Duty Comes Easy to Waves

Wide World

Taking a Turn at Breading Cutlets

Going into the WAVES does not always mean coming out of the kitchen. But galley duty is no great chore for the girls in Uncle Sam's Navy. Ask Wave Helen Premo of Worcester, Mass. Here she is shown taking a lesson in preparing a meat dish from Sturman Moso of Lynn in the galley of WAVES quarters "D," in Washington.

Joint Senate-House Planning Urged

Continued from Page 1

necessitating utmost speed, they are worth considering.

Conversion of war plants back to peacetime production, when the war ends, "constitutes a challenge to government, to finance and industry and to progressive leaders in all walks of life," he said. He pointed out that 75 to 80 per cent of the nation's industrial plants are now engaged in war work.

Regarding international peace plans, Mr. McCormack insisted that the most important unanswered question is what the United States is going to do toward international order after the war. This question, he insisted, is even more important than that regarding Russia's position.

Role in World Order

Whether the United States is to take an active part in establishing some effective world order, he added, depends upon public opinion. This, he said, will be exerted upon the United States Senate which must approve any treaty.

He insisted that it is essential now that public opinion be molded in favor of international co-operation, or another world war will follow this one.

"Either some form of world order must be established after this war or the United States must become imperialistic. Either the nations will form the basis for permanent world peace or the large nations will sit around the so-called peace table and grab what they can out of the bag. The United States will have to participate in the grab or be left out completely."

The Congressional leader warned that already forces are at work within the United States seeking to have the country resume the isolationism of the prewar period. These forces are gradually becoming bolder, and must be countered effectively to prevent their activities from gaining a real foothold and bring about a policy leading to a new world conflict.

These groups, he continued, are already seeking to divide the nation, claiming that international co-operation will cause the nation loss of sovereignty. They also are using other false arguments, he said, to steer the nation on a course toward isolationism.

New England Men Awarded War Medals

Sergeant Charles A. Tofuri of Winchester, Mass., today received the Army's Distinguished Service Cross for leading a 15-man patrol from a Japanese ambush on Guadalcanal after his patrol leader had been killed. He was one of four New England men whose decorations have just been announced.

Sergeant Tofuri, who is recovering from wounds received in the action, and who already holds the Purple Heart Medal, received the new decoration from Brig. Gen. Joseph E. Bastion, Commander of the Percy Jones General Hospital at Battle Creek, Mich., where the ceremonies took place before a guard of honor on the hospital grounds.

Lieut. Commander Roy S. Benson of Concord, N. H., has received the Navy Cross for his duty as a submarine commander in the Pacific. He was one of eight sub commanders so decorated. Lieut. Commander Benson had previously won the Silver Star Medal for a war patrol on which his submarine sank a medium-sized ship and damaged others.

Sergeant Frank E. Beattie, Rutland, Vt., was awarded the Oak Leaf Cluster for participating in a bombing raid by six Fortresses on an airfield in the northern Solomons, Oct. 12, 1942.

On the return trip the formation shot six enemy fighter planes out of an attacking group and hit an enemy surface vessel. As they reached their home base the crew members underwent a barrage of bombs and shell fire from enemy planes and warships.

Staff Sergeant Beldon A. Besse, Clinton, Maine, was one of five to receive the Distinguished Flying Cross for achievements during 200 hours or more of operational flying against the enemy.

Boston Navy Yard Wins Pennant for Third Time

War Activities in New England

Workers at the Boston Navy Yard, Charlestown, worked with new zeal today with the knowledge that their industry had won for the Yard a third renewal of the Army-Navy "E" award.

Announcement of the new award which permits the adding of a third star to the Army-Navy "E" pennant which flies at the Navy Yard was made by Rear Admiral R. A. Theobald, Commandant of the First Naval District, after word had been received from Admiral C. C. Bloch, Chairman of the Navy Board for Production Awards.

Capt. A. R. Marron, Manager of the Boston Navy Yard, said that plans for presentation ceremonies would be announced soon.

"This award has been earned by the skill, energy, and patriotism of the men and women who work here," Captain Marron said. "To win a renewal for the third time in a row is indeed a splendid feat in which every man and woman employee and every officer can take great pride and satisfaction. They have done a remarkable job of shipbuilding and richly deserve the recognition which their work has been accorded."

Opportunity for Waves

Lieut. Harriet F. Parker, in charge of Wave recruiting in the First Naval District, has announced that the Women's Reserve has now established a program to procure graduates of accredited colleges for training as ground school instructors in air navigation.

In addition to having a college degree, candidates must have an above-average scholastic record, successfully completed mathematics courses through trigonometry and be adaptable to teaching classes of men. The age limit is 35. Especially desirable are women with experience in civil aviation as pilots, teachers in science or mathematics, operating personnel or ground school instructors.

Another 'E' Award

The Army-Navy "E" Award, will be presented to the employees and management of the Dewey & Almy Chemical Company, Cambridge, on Wednesday at 4 p.m.

Principal speaker will be Maj. Gen. Clifford L. Corbin, Director of Procurement in the office of the Quartermaster General, Washington. "E" pins will be presented by Rear Admiral Earle W. Mills, head of the Navy's Bureau of Ships in Washington, assisted by Staff Sergeant George E. Williams from Lovell General Hospital, Fort Devens, an overseas casualty.

Governor Saltonstall will be a speaker and Karl T. Compton, President of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, will preside.

New U. S. O. Building

A new two-story United Service Organizations center in Quincy, large enough to accommodate from 700 to 1,000 men, will be opened at 62 Franklin Street extension in October, it has been announced.

The new building will unite all U. S. O. activities under one roof. Formerly the U. S. O. program had been carried on in various parts of the city.

10,000,000,000 Bullets

C. K. Davis, President and General Manager of the Remington Arms Company, Inc., Bridgeport, Conn., has announced that since the beginning of its military production in the summer of 1940, the company had manufactured 10,000,000,000 rounds.

Haverhill Board Stands Firm Against Drafting of Fathers

Continued from Page 1

reclassified regardless of occupational pursuits before fathers would be called for military service.

"We feel that our action is as sound legally as it is morally," Mr. Heath declared today. "Our legal basis is that Selective Service was intended by Congress to be applied on a plane of higher ethics. And we believe that if the induction of men into industry had been done as orderly as the induction of men into the military services, there would now be no shortage of industrial manpower."

To Stand Its Ground

Colonel Smith's letter to the local Board stated: "It is my duty as State Director to invite you, if you are still of the opinion as expressed in your letter, to submit your resignation, and to suggest the impropriety of your acting on classifications until such time as the President may have refused or accepted your resignation."

Not only does the local board intend to remain in office but it has been asked by various sources to organize a Merrimac Valley bloc against the breaking up of large families through the draft, Mr. Heath declared. At the same time he volunteered the opinion that "we can't fight a total war while we use a positive approach for the induction of men into military services with a negative approach to the drafting of men for industry."

In one sense, the local board intends to press its issue into a test case, presumably for the disposition of the authorities in Washington. Being appointees of the President of the United States, draft board members cannot be removed by the State Director without Presidential sanction.

Members of the Haverhill Board are: Eugene Goyette, Chairman; William Heath, William J. McDonald, Armand Salvini, who was a member of the Lost Battalion in the first World War, and Albert J. Dugdale.

31 New Englanders Wounded

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16 (AP)—The War Department made public the names of 160 United States soldiers—including 31 New Englanders—wounded in action in the Aleutian, Asiatic, European, North African, Pacific, and Southwest Pacific areas.

The New England residents are:

European Area

Connecticut

Degenaro, Second Lieutenant August V.—Ralph Degenaro, father, New Haven.

Maine

Stedt, Second Lieutenant Stanley R.—Mrs. Alice C. Lawson, mother, Stockholm.

North African Area

Massachusetts

Bubowski, Technician Fifth Grade Julian P.—Mrs. Mary T. Bubrowski, mother, Northhampton..

Pacific Area

Vermont

Breen, Corporal Frederick A.—Mrs. Theresa Berry, sister, Burlington.
Bushor, Staff Sergeant Carleton R.—Edward E. Bushor, father, Windsor.
Chamberlain, Sergeant George O.—Mrs. Mable E. Miles, mother, Lyndonville.
Conlon, Sergeant Robert F.—Mrs. William J. Conlon, mother, Winooski.
Lahaie, Pfc Paul E.—Mrs. Germaine Lahaie, mother, Winooski.
Waryas, Corporal Stanley C.—Mrs. Mary Waryas, mother, Bellows Falls.

Southwest Pacific Area

Connecticut

Cerreto, Corporal Michael J.—Mrs. Madeline Cerreto, mother, Willimantic.
Clark, Staff Sergeant Francis L.—Mrs. John Lucey, mother, Willimantic.
Jacobs, Technician Fifth Grade Robert C.—Mrs. Robert C. Jacobs, wife, Willimantic.
Kirk, Corporal William W.—Mrs. Louis Leach, mother, Danbury.
Masterbone, Private First Class Frank J., Jr.—Mrs. Mithlina Masterbone, mother, Bristol.
Pagani, Sergeant Triesta—Dante Pagani, father, Manchester.
Pappas, Sergeant John G.—Mrs. Kathryn V. Pappas, wife, Waterbury.
Piontek, Sergeant Stanley J., Jr.—Stanley J. Piontek, Sr., New Britain.
Ryznar, Sergeant Fred F.—John Ryznar, father, Middletown.
Werner, Corporal Edwin L.—Mrs. Bertha M. Werner, mother, Bristol.

Maine

Albert, Sergeant Carroll V.—Mrs. Ella P. Albert, mother, Millinocket.
Ashcroft, Private First Class, Lawrence R.—Wallace R. Ashcroft, father, Starks.
Card, Private Reginald J.—Cecil J. Card, father, Searsport.
Guy, Corporal Leonard E.—Mrs. Frank R. Guy, mother, Millinocket.
LaFrance, Private First Class Leo—Cryle LaFrance, father, Eagle Lake.
Willett, Private First Class Gregory S.—Mrs. Philip Edwards, sister, Thomaston.

Rhode Island

Rosenaweel, Private First Class Morris—Mrs. Anna Rosenaweel, mother, Providence.

Vermont

Morey, Private Alvin R.—Mrs. Daisy M. Morey, mother, Sutton.
O'Donnell, Private First Class Guy J.—Harry O'Donnell, brother, Chelsea.
Rushford, Private First Class Carlton E.—Mrs. Flora Rushford, mother, St. Albans.
Stowell, Sergeant Richard B.—Mrs. E. B. Stowell, mother, Bellows Falls.
Tulip, Private Clark F.—Mrs. Viola Weatherell, sister, Williston.

15 Connecticut Soldiers Wounded

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16 (AP)—The names of 15 residents of Connecticut were numbered among the 126 United States soldiers listed by the War Department, Sunday, as wounded in the Pacific and Southwest Pacific areas. They are:

Pacific Area

Bafumo, Corp. Rosario—Mrs. Lucia Bafumo, mother, Hartford.
Carta, Sergeant Anthony S.—Santo Carta, father, Middletown.
Dunn, Pfc. George J.—Edward R. Dunn, father, Middletown.
Ferguson, Sergeant Thomas R.—Mrs. Leon Meyer, aunt, West Hartford.
Geffken, Sergeant George H.—George Geffken, father, Rockfall.
O'Brien, Second Lieut. John J.—Mrs. Laura M. O'Brien, wife, Winsted.

Southwest Pacific Area

Baruffi, Private First Class Louis J.—Eugene J. Baruffi, father, New Britain.
Bouchard, Corp. Alphonse L.—Mrs. Mack Bouchard, mother, Hartford.
Dombek, Private First Class Edward J.—Steve Dombek, father, Ronkville.
Laskoske, Corp. Vincent C.—Mrs. Conrad Laskoske, mother, Meriden.
Marchetti, Corp. Angelo S.—Mrs. Jennie Marchetti, mother, Meriden.
Saleski, Staff Sergeant Joseph J.—Mrs. Josephine Saleski, mother, Meriden.
Viscuso, Private First Class Joseph—Mrs. Jennie Viscuso, mother, New Haven.
Watson, Lieut. Col. Elmer S.—Mrs. Cornelia W. Watson, wife, Wetherafield.
Williams, Private First Class Lester J.—Mrs. Charles V. Williams, mother, Danbury.

Street Railways Get Wage Boost

Wage increases of 10 cents an hour for 500 employees of street railways in Springfield and Pittsfield and of five cents for 140 employees of the Fitchburg & Leominster Street Railway Company were announced here by the New England War Labor Board. All are retroactive to Jan. 1.

Top hourly rates for operators are raised to 97 cents an hour on the Springfield Street Railway Company, to 90 cents on the Fitchburg line, and to 83 cents on the Berkshire Railway Company of Pittsfield.

Ration Dates For Consumers

Meats, Butter, Etc.—Today—Red "T," "U," "V," and "W" stamps now good for meats, butter, margarine, cheese, shortening, fats and oils, canned fish and canned milk; expire on Aug. 31.

Canned Goods—Sept. 20—Blue stamps "R," S," and "T," now valid, expire on this date.

Sugar—Stamps 14, 15 and 16 now valid for five pounds each for home canning until Oct. 31. This is in addition to 15 pounds a person for which applications may now be made at local ration boards.

Gasoline—Today—No. 6 coupons in "A" books, good for three gallons each, expire Nov. 22. Coupons in "B" and "C" books now good for 2½ gallons each. Expiration dates of "B," "C," and "T" coupons vary.

From now on, the face of every gasoline ration coupon in a motorist's possession must be endorsed clearly in ink with his automobile registration number and the State where issued (for example, "Mass 529,328"). It is illegal to hold or carry coupons not so endorsed.

Fuel Oil—Sept. 30—No. 5 fuel-oil coupons now valid until this date for 10 and 100 gallons depending on class.

Today—New No. 1 fuel-oil coupons good from today until Jan. 4, 1944. (Class 4, small domestic users, 10 gallons; class 5, large domestic users, 50 gallons.)

Tires—Sept. 30—Second tire inspection for A-book holders must be completed. Third inspection for C-book holders must be made by Aug. 30. Persons entitled to 240 miles a month gasoline rations are eligible for either Grade I or Grade II tires, difference in eligibility for the two grades being abolished.

Shoes—Oct. 31—Stamp No. 18 now valid for one pair through this date. Local ration boards now authorized to issue purchase certificates so that all persons may have two pairs of wearable or repairable shoes. Boards also may issue certificates for special occupational and safety work shoes.

Boston Musician Steps Up

Clifton W. Hadley, a graduate of the New England Conservatory of Music and for many years director of music at the Pomfret School, Pomfret, Conn., has been appointed head of the Music Department and Dean of Men at Kents Hill Preparatory School and Junior College. Mr. Hadley will teach piano and organ and direct the choir and glee club.

Fairbanks Family Meets Wednesday At Dedham Shrine

Descendants of Jonathan Fairbanks are expected to gather at the ancient Fairbanks Homestead, Dedham, on Wednesday for the forty-first homecoming of the Fairbanks Family in America, Inc., announced Henry I. Fairbanks, President.

This year wartime restrictions on travel are expected to prevent the attendance of many members who in former years have been drawn from all parts of the United States, Hawaii, Alaska, and Mexico, said Mr. Fairbanks.

The organization will call a business meeting in the morning. The rest of the day will be devoted to the renewing of old acquaintances in the surroundings of the ancestral home.

The house, said to be the oldest wooden structure in America, was built by Jonathan Fairbanks in 1636, three years after he arrived in Boston from England. Eight generations of the family lived there until the property was acquired by the organization in 1903.

Oil Man Gets Federal Post

Roger M. Wilkinson of Boston, an official of the Socony-Vacuum Oil Company, was today appointed assistant director of marketing for the Petroleum Administration for War. Mr. Wilkinson has had nearly 20 years of experience as a New England oil man.

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Germans Flee From Sicily—Milan and Berlin Again Bombed

Continued from Page 1

west of Messina, and it was stated officially that the end of the Sicilian campaign "is now at hand."

The Germans were in flight.

All indications are that the Nazis have pulled out even their delaying parties and left Italian units to face the climactic British and American push.

The United States Seventh Army and the British Eighth Army raced forward as rapidly as blown-up roads and diminishing resistance permitted. The campaign still was less than six weeks old.

The British captured Taormina, strategic harbor and road junction on the east coast 28 miles by road from Messina; Castiglione, eight miles inland; and the town of Kaggi.

Admitting that Axis forces are quitting Sicily, the Berlin Radio declared nevertheless, in a broadcast recorded by NBC, that the Messina Strait was heavily guarded and firmly in German hands. "Anglo-American attempts to stop the ferrying service (to the Italian mainland) will be futile," it said.

The arrival of detachments of forces of Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton, Jr. in the vicinity of Milazzo denied the Axis the use of its valuable evacuation area, including not only the port facilities but beaches suitable for loading small craft.

The thrust through Barcellona essentially isolated both Milazzo and the sandy cape bearing its name.

Forward elements of Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's Eighth Army were less than 25 miles from Messina.

The joint British and American line running through Central Sicily was slightly farther away, but was advancing at about the same rate as the Allied forces on the flanks.

Captured documents showed that the Germans, as usual, left Italians to cover their retreat. It was indicated that only some units of an Italian coastal division confronted the Eighth Army north of Taormina.

The Italians had been ordered to hold a five-mile line running inland from Roccalumera, 18 miles south of Messina, the documents disclosed.

In the usual sense, the Sicilian "front" no longer exists. However, a ring of strong points has been formed about the outskirts of Messina, aerial reconnaissance showed.

Official dispatches said numbers of Germans donned civilian clothing and attempted to infiltrate American lines to reach the rear area. Many were captured.

Military booty now in American hands includes 293 75-millimeter guns as well as some larger artillery pieces and 188 tanks. The number of prisoners was not announced, mainly because they are being rounded up too fast for counting. More than 130,000 were held last week.

German Chances Grow Slimmer

Hour by hour, the German chances of removing what is left of three divisions, the Hermann Goering, the 15th Armored and the 29th Motorized, are diminishing.

Italian opposition is not expected to be serious, but there remains the problem of moving the Allied armies along the narrow roads, which have been cut in many places by Axis demolition parties.

Allied engineers are working furiously to put roads and bridges back in shape, clearing mines and road blocks and constructing by-passes around the worst spots.

In addition to the ring of strong points about Messina, Allied units are coming within range of 15-inch batteries on the Italian shore which can throw shells weighing more than a ton about 20 miles.

German troops are expected to man the miniature hedgehog fortifications about Messina, on a radius some five miles from the center of the city, if the Allied pursuit endangers them before the main Nazi forces have had time to escape.

The Germans crossing to the mainland generally use power launches and the gun-bearing Seibel ferries, which make the two-mile trip in 15 or 20 minutes. By necessity most of the evacuation traffic is carried on by night.

British and Canadian Wellington bombers are hammering this nocturnal traffic. By daylight, Allied warplanes of all types, swarming through heavy antiaircraft fire, are raining bombs, cannon shells, and machine-gun bullets upon the escape craft.

British and American warships, meanwhile, are patrolling the outer perimeter of the area, braving the fire of enemy shore batteries.

Swiss-Italian Wire Communication Off

By the Associated Press

Bern, Switzerland, Aug. 16

The Swiss Telegraphic Agency in a dispatch from Chiasso, on the Italian-Swiss Frontier, said this afternoon that all telephone and telegraphic communications between Italy and Switzerland had been broken.

Continent:

Milan and Berlin Bombed by RAF

Milan, Italy's greatest industrial city, was hit for the third time in four nights by RAF bombers on Aug. 15 and accounts from neutral sources indicated it was an area of desolation and panic.

As the bombers took the long trail over the Alps, RAF Mosquito bombers again raided Berlin.

Dispatches from Switzerland said thousands of Milan's inhabitants paraded through the rubble-littered streets of the ruined city in the morning, five hours after the RAF bombers left, in a demonstration for peace. With debris 15 to 30 feet high in the streets, Milan has virtually ceased to exist as a city, these dispatches said.

Carrying forward the attack, a strong force of heavy bombers flew over the coast of Britain in a two-hour long formation accompanied by a procession of fighters. They returned shortly before noon and smaller bombers took up the attack.

The Aug. 15 attack on Milan was made in the bright light of a full moon. Targets in the city and the suburbs were plastered with bombs which set fires visible at the Swiss frontier hours after the attack was ended.

The first wave of heavy RAF bombers roared in over Milan just 10 minutes before midnight. The entire action lasted an hour.

Swiss dispatches said thousands of refugees were fleeing the stricken city in confusion while armed guards futilely attempted to contain them.

The Mosquito attack on the German Capital, details of which were not immediately announced, gave Berliners a taste of things to come.

A British Air Ministry communiqué said a number of enemy fighters were encountered by the Milan-bound bombers and at least two were shot down.

"Other aircraft were engaged in extensive mine laying in enemy waters," the communiqué added.

Russia:

Soviet Troops Cut Off Escape of Orel Nazis

Four Red Army divisions pushed ahead from the captured German bastion of Karachev on the 26-mile road to Bryansk today after severing the last main line of escape for Nazi troops trapped in the Orel salient.

The Communist Party newspaper Pravda said that the Soviet forces were cutting through dense forests, seeking to prevent the Germans from organizing adequate defense lines on the Desna River.

Karachev fell, Pravda said, when four Russian divisions stormed strong Nazi fortifications on the hills commanding the approaches to the City and then pursued the fleeing Nazis into the streets of the burning town.

The size of the enemy force encircled could not be estimated immediately, but earlier dispatches indicated that the Germans failed to retire a large number of men and war machines from the Orel front before the base at Karachev was cut off.

Tass reported the battle for Kharkov had reached a climax.

The Germans were said to be throwing troops into the battle as soon as they could reach the front and resistance was increasing.

Karachev lies on the brink of an immense forest covering Bryansk from the east.

The Germans based all their counteroffensives in the Bryansk sector from the vital rail junction of Karachev and intended to hold off the Red Army here long enough to erect impregnable fortifications along the Desna River.

Soviet troops which were hindered by bad weather advanced over muddy forest roads, often forced to fell trees over swamps in their path. Pravda said the outstanding feature of the battles for Karachev was the close co-operation between Soviet units advancing along different routes.

Soviet troops attacking Kharkov from newly captured Chuguev have advanced to within four miles of the great industrial City while other forces on the north were about one mile away from the city's outskirts.

Tass said the battle was developing with great violence and the Red Air Force was throwing great formations of planes into the fight.

Other troops cutting ever deeper behind Kharkov to the West, seeking to isolate all German forces in the Kh[illegible] area, have reached a point 28 miles northwest of the City.

South Pacific:

48 Japanese Planes Downed; Allies Lose 5

Allied warplanes shot down 48 Japanese aircraft—23 of them bombers—over the Southwest Pacific battlefront on Aug. 15.

This success, reported in a communiqué from Gen. Douglas MacArthur's Headquarters, was achieved at a cost of only five Allied planes and no more than three pilots. The ratio of nearly 10 to 1 bettered by far the all-over score of approximately 4 to 1 established in the six weeks since the start of the Allies' new Pacific offensive.

The day's victory in skies over the Solomon Islands and Northeastern New Guinea supplies fresh evidence of increasing Allied aerial might in a field of war where General MacArthur, cognizant that advances by ground troops often must be measured in yards, has predicted that air power will be decisive.

In a week end of almost ceaseless activity, the air forces under General MacArthur's Command also:

Attacked without loss the great Japanese-held oil port of Balikpapan on the east coast of Borneo, flying a record round trip of more than 2,500 miles to set huge fires among refineries, reservoirs, and tank ships;

Dumped 99 tons of explosives on enemy positions around Komiatum, south of Lae, New Guinea, to extend the destruction wrought by 350 tons of bombs unloaded on Salamaua in the two preceding days;

Heavily machine-gunned the enemy's central airdrome of Kahili on Bougainville in the Northern Solomons, damaging many grounded aircraft;

Bombed Vila, Japan's last remaining airfield in the Central Solomons;

Raided enemy-held villages and possible supply centers on New Britain and New Guinea;

Sank or damaged 19 more Japanese supply barges off the coasts of those islands.

Sinkings:

U. S. Navy Reports Six Warships Lost

Six United States warships, battling the Axis throughout the world, have gone to the bottom in the past two months, the Navy reported.

The submarine Pickerel and destroyer Maddox topped the list of lost vessels, which also included the gunboat Plymouth, submarine chaser PC 496, mine sweeper Sentinel, and submarine rescue vessel Redwing.

No details of the Pickerel's loss were given by the Navy, which did not even name the ocean in which it made its last war patrol under command of Lieut. Commander Augustus H. Alston, Jr., reported missing in action.

However, it was presumed the Pickerel was one of the undersea craft which have been taking a heavy toll of Japanese shipping and cutting enemy supply lines throughout the Pacific. On Aug. 15, the Navy in a report on the submarine war against Japanese shipping reported the sinking of seven enemy ships and damaging of five others, bringing to 309 the number of Japanese vessels of all types sunk or damaged by submarines since the war began.

Bombs or torpedoes from Axis planes sank the Maddox in a sharp battle off the coast of Sicily, July 10. Its commander, Lieut. Commander Eugene Sylvester Sarsfield, was reported missing in action.

By a Staff Artist

Russians Advance on Bryansk

Map of the Bryansk sector, showing the Russians within 26 miles of that key communications center. Arrows indicate main advance of the Soviet Army.

Morrison Expects More Good News

By the Associated Press

Liverpool, Aug. 16

Mr. Herbert S. Morrison, British Home Secretary and Minister of Home Security, assured Britons yesterday in a speech here that there would be "more good news" from Prime Minister Churchill and President Roosevelt.

"It may be that we shall not know the result of their deliberations straight away," he said of the coming Quebec talks, "except for a general statement which will no doubt be issued at the end of their conversations, but there will be good happenings for the Allied cause."

Underwater explosions, which might have come from either torpedoes or mines, destroyed the subchaser PC 496 on June 6 and the rescue ship Redwing on June 29 in the Mediterranean. The minesweeper Sentinel was lost July 11 in landing operations off Sicily, but no details were given.

Another underwater explosion sent the gunboat Plymouth to the bottom of the Atlantic off the North Carolina coast Aug. 5. Whether it was torpedoed or struck a mine was not disclosed. Its commander, Lieut. Ormsby MacKnight Mitchell, Jr., was wounded.

The sinkings brought to 110 the number of United States warships lost since the beginning of the war. Of that total 84 have been sunk, 17 are overdue and have been listed as lost, and 9 were destroyed to prevent capture by the enemy. Those figures include 30 destroyers and 11 submarines.

Burma:

Land and Sea Raids By U. S. Bombers

Liberator bombers of the U. S. 10th Air Force disabled a 150-foot enemy motor vessel near Diamond Island off the Burma coast Aug. 13 and medium bombers attacked rail installations at Shwebo, destroying rolling stock and an oil dump, a headquarters communiqué announced.

Four-engined bombers also were active Aug. 12, the bulletin said, damaging railroad tracks and storage buildings in an attack on Japanese positions at the rail terminal of Ye on the Tenassarim Peninsula.

At the same time, Mitchells made extensive low-level attacks on enemy land and river communications in Central Burma. They destroyed rolling stock and storage buildings at Kinu, damaged railroad tracks at Sedaw and sank a 200-foot river steamer at Chindwin, 10 miles north of Monywa, the communiqué said.

Other hits were reported on boats and river installations near Katha, Kanni, and Mali and several points along the Irrawaddy.

Railroad targets claimed as destroyed or damaged at Sizon and Tantabin included three locomotives and a number of freight cars.

All planes and their crews returned safely from the widespread operations, the communiqué announced.

Air Over Asia:

U. S. Planes Raid Chatham Island

Heavy bombers of the United States Tenth Air Force attacked Japanese installations yesterday on Chatham Island in the Andaman group in the Bay of eBngal, some 250 miles off the Burmese Coast, a United States communiqué announced today.

Direct hits were scored on warehouses and other buildings, causing large fires, the announcement said. Smoke was visible 50 miles away.

All aircraft returned safely, the bulletin added.

War on U-Boat:

Allied Chiefs Tell Of German Setbacks

The text of the joint statement by President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill on the anti-submarine war said:

The President of the United States and the Prime Minister of Great Britain, after consultation with the British Admiralty, the United States Navy Department and the Canadian Department of National Defense for Naval Services, have issued the following monthly statement on the progress of the anti-U-boat war:

During the month of July very poor results were obtained by the U-boats from their widespread effort against the shipping of the Allies. The steady flow of trans-Atlantic supplies on the greatest scale has continued unmolested, and such sinkings as have taken place in distant areas have had but an insignificant effect on the conduct of the war by the Allies. In fact, July is probably our most successful month, because the imports have been high, shipping losses moderate and U-boat sinkings heavy.

Before the descent upon Sicily an armada of warships, troop transports, supply ships, and landing craft proceeded through Atlantic and Mediterranean waters with scarcely any interference from U-boats. Large reinforcements have also been landed in that island. Over 2,500 vessels were involved in these operations and the losses are only about 80,000 tons. On the other hand, the U-boats which attempted to interfere with these operations suffered severe losses.

Our offensive operations against Axis submarines continue to progress most favorably in all areas, and during May, June, and July we have sunk at sea a total of 90 U-boats, which represents an average loss of nearly one U-boat a day over the period.

The decline in the effectiveness of the U-boats is illustrated by the following figures:

In the first six months of 1943 the number of ships sunk per U-boat operating was only half that in the last six months of 1942 and only a quarter that in the first half of 1942.

The tonnage of shipping in the service of the United Nations continues to show a considerable net increase. During 1943 new ships completed by the Allies exceed all sinkings from all causes by upwards of three millions tons.

In spite of this very favorable progress in the battle against the U-boats, it must be remembered that the enemy still has large U-boat reserves, completed and under construction. It is necessary, therefore, to prepare for intensification of the battle both at sea and strengthen and speed the general offensive of the United Nations. But we can expect continued success only if we do not relax our efforts in any way.

Roosevelt
Churchill

'Open City' Status Unlikely, Badoglio Warns Rome Citizens

Continued from Page 1

eral Badoglio already is having difficulty in controlling.

Announcement of Aug. 14 that the Italian Government had "decided publicly to declare Rome an open city," intensified the discontent in the north, residents of which were in no mood to see Rome so easily relieved of all its troubles.

However much, therefore, the Allies might be inclined to preserve Rome as the revered city of some of the western world's most-treasured monuments and as the home of the Vatican, the declaration of the city as "open," could not be achieved merely by the military Governor walking out as General Hering walked out of Paris. It would entail demilitarizing operations that could be made only at the expense of the whole defensive scheme of the country and would require the most complete evidence before the Allied governments could even consider the matter.

The Hague Convention of 1907, on which the question of open cities hangs, does not specifically recognize "open cities" as such. Article 25 of that Convention states: "The attack or bombardment, by whatever means, of towns, villages, dwellings, or buildings which are undefended is prohibited."

This has been understood to mean that a city, to be considered open, must have been evacuated by the defenders. In other words, Italian military forces would have to quit their Capital. It also has been presumed that the routing of military supplies through such a city would have to be stopped—an arrangement which the Badoglio Government, even if favorable, might find none too easy to make with General Kesselring's Nazi command in Italy.

The British immediately saw the weak point in the proposition and let it be known that the bombing of military targets would be repeated if and when military necessity dictated it "regardless of world reaction." When the Pope lamented over the bombing of Rome, the British pointed out that 4,100 British churches had been destroyed or damaged by Axis raids.

The Badoglio Government, thereupon, has sent out a Rome broadcast intimating that a one-sided declaration that Rome should be open would be no protection for the city and could only become so when the other side agreed that the Italian Government had met all the terms.

Bilateral Action

"It will only be valid when a bilateral statement is issued by two belligerent powers," said the broadcast. "The enemy must be allowed to ascertain that measures laid down by international law are all and integrally carried out."

The inference from such a warning would seem to be that the terms—particularly the stoppage of Axis supplies in transit through Rome—cannot be fulfilled at the moment.

In any case, Italy's senior partner in the Axis has held extremely liberal views on the open-city question. In 1914, Germany maintained that the Geneva Convention was not operative since it had not been subscribed to by all the belligerents at that time.

Germany bombed the unfortified beach resort of Scarborough, England, in 1914, Spain's Almeria on May 31, 1937, and announced on Sept. 13, 1939, during the attack on Warsaw, that it would stop sniping by bombing open towns and villages or take any retaliatory measures it considered necessary. In the case of Rotterdam, the city was subjected to a crushing bombardment after it had signified its desire to surrender in 1941. In April, 1941, the Yugoslavs declared Belgrade an open city, but the city was thereafter subjected to a merciless German bombardment.

Japan Follows Example

The Japanese, apparently imitating these and other examples of the German views on open cities, bombarded Manila in December, 1941, although the United States Navy previously had declared: "Manila has been declared an open city as defined in the Hague Convention (V) of 1907, annex, article 25."

The open-city question, however, has run into many complexities since modern war has taken on its total aspect.

The home front and its morale has increased in importance almost to equal that of the battle front. The profusion of supplies, explosives, oil, and machinery that the home front must send to the troops means that a sufficiently determined attack on the home front might destroy the effectiveness of the troops. Berlin repeatedly has argued that bombing of cities is a necessary measure for attacking the enemy's morale.

Moreover, cities, with their roads and railroads, have come to form the basis of modern defense. In place of battle lines, modern tactics embrace rather a network of heavily defended cities, with their communication lines. Subsidiary roads between such points are blown up in order to herd the attacking tanks into certain main and heavily defended roads.

On the Russian front, where the effects of this method have been seen over and over again at such cities as Leningrad, Stalingrad, Kharkov, Rostov, Rzhev, and Kursk, the defense has been a closely integrated organization of troops and labor. Each city has its main-line troops and its mobile reserve. Its labor is organized to demolish whatever buildings are necessarily in the interests of defense in order to clear a line of fire. Buildings are elaborately fortified and mined, roads barricaded. Tunnels must be dug in all directions for communications, and food depots established. Sometimes warfare in a city goes almost wholly underground.

Cities Halt Campaign

Cities prepared in this way will hold off attackers for days or weeks, even though completely surrounded, until some central army comes to their relief.

Even if there is not relief, the protracted siege is liable severely to disorganize the enemy's plans.

A city, in modern warfare, therefore, is always a potential element of first importance in a campaign. In the case of Paris, where the Germans were ready to march in, the open city convention proved workable. The difficulties of giving Rome a similar status in the present state of the campaign are obvious.

Milan Workers Cry Peace As Allies Intensify Raids

CHIASSO, ON THE SWISS ITALIAN FRONTIER, Aug. 16 (AP)—Milan workers marched through the burning ruins of that once-great industrial city in a new demonstration for peace early today, telephoned reports to the frontier here said.

These reports added that the demonstration began at 6 a. m. today (midnight Eastern war time), about five hours after the end of the latest RAF raid on the city.

Disregarding armed guards thrown about the still burning and smoking areas, the demonstrators picked their way through the rubble in the streets, raised cries that the war should be ended and shouted against those who caused it, the reports added.

The debris in the streets of the city was said to be 15 to 30 feet high. Milan has virtually ceased to exist as a city, said persons arriving at the frontier from there.

These travelers asserted two towers of the Cathedral had collapsed, the Sorresco Palace was destroyed and the Royal Palace damaged. In the heavily-attacked Scala Farina freight yards, rails stuck up like uprooted trees.

The industrial area was heavily plastered with bombs loosed by RAF bombers that drove through violent anti-aircraft fire last night to give the northern Italian industrial center its third drubbing in four days.

Fire brigades were reported unable to cope with the fires started by the hail of bombs. Axis troops, said travelers arriving here, were mounting a rigid guard everywhere in an effort to check the confusion, as thousands upon thousands of the inhabitants continued to flee the city, mostly pushing toward this frontier.

Many of the refugees were reported without food or shelter.

A report to the newspaper Die Tat of Zurich said many of them condemned the old as well as the new government and even the King.

The RAF attack lasted exactly an hour, and a Swiss Telegraphic Agency dispatch said the Allied bombers went over in waves to bomb the city and its suburbs, especially in the direction of Brianza where the Germans have installed heavy concentrations of anti-aircraft batteries.

After the attack, the glow of fires started by the bombing at Milan could be seen at the Swiss frontier despite an intervening heavy fog.

President Returns to Capital After First Churchill Meeting

Continued from Page 1

shortly for the opening of their war strategy conference.

An announcement from the White House in Washington yesterday gave the impression the meeting of the President and the Prime Minister was primarily social, but there appeared little doubt they gave preliminary consideration to the conference agenda.

The Prime Minister returned here yesterday and immediately set to work. A White House announcement said the President "is returning to Washington, but he will join the Quebec conference this week."

Military Chiefs of Staff of both nations already are on hand.

Developments during the early phases of the war talks last week, after the Prime Minister's arrival from England on Aug. 10, suggested a four-point agenda for the final stages.

Topics Under Discussion

Jnited Nations military strategy for Europe presumably occupies the top spot among all matters the Allied leaders must examine.

The other three points apparently slated for consideration are linked with the first. They are:

1. The conduct of the war in the Pacific.

2. The Immediate political problems which will spring from expanded combat action in Europe—and there is little room left for such action except on the continent proper.

3. The long-range political issues which will arise upon the attainment of total victory and the means of achieving effective collaboration on them among all the United Nations, including Russia.

The fact that Anthony Eden, British Foreign Secretary, is expected here promptly, together with a top spokesman from the American State Department, suggests that both the immediate and future political questions related to the conduct of the war will be high-lighted.

Political Aspect

Originally, the lack of Russian representation in the meetings indicated the conference might be almost entirely of a military nature. But the perspective changed when it became known that the British Foreign Office and probably the American State Department would participate in the deliberations and that there was a possibility Mr. Eden and Sumner Welles, American Undersecretary of State, might go to Moscow afterward.

Messrs. Eden and Welles sat in on the first Roosevelt meeting two years ago, at which the Atlantic Charter was constructed as the keystone of United Nations policy for the war and the postwar world. They have not appeared at the subsequent meetings of the President and Prime Minister.

An understanding with Russia would be a fundamental preface to solving the problems of what to do with a defeated Germany and of making geographical adjustments in Europe, so as to eradicate causes of intermittent warfare which plague the world.

No 'Hitch' in Muleback Capture

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

UNITED STATES FIELD HEADQUARTERS IN SICILY—Capturing Italian generals in a race over the slopes of Mount Etna on muleback is all in the life of a British Provost Marshal.

The adventure began when two men in civilian attire proceeding on donkeys along a Mount Etna road inside the Allied lines aroused the suspicions of an alert British Eighth Army Provost Marshal, who found himself a similar mount and set off in pursuit.

Closing in on his prey in true Western style, the British officer found that he had rounded up a prize captive in the person of General Fiumara of the Napoli Infantry Division, who readily admitted his identity and pulled forth a crumpled but once resplendent uniform from his saddlebag to prove it.

The General's companion produced an equally wrinkled uniform to identify himself as the General's Aide de Camp.

The Provost Marshal remarked afterward that all he needed to complete the "Western thriller" was an American lasso.

Canada Calls Up Benedicts 27 to 30

OTTAWA, Aug. 16 (AP)—Humphrey Mitchell, Labor Minister, has announced the call to military training of married men aged 27 to 30 inclusive and of all men who reach the age of 18 this year.

Mr. Mitchell said the Order-in-Council extending the callup covers all men not heretofore designated or already under arms, and whatever their marital status, who were born in any of the years 1914 to 1916 inclusive.

Up to now, callup regulations have applied to single men and childless widowers born in the years 1902 to 1923 inclusive, and to married men, or widowers with children, born in the years 1917 to 1923 inclusive.

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Who, Why, and How of New Draft Rules

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16 (AP)—The War Manpower Commission today issued the following series of questions and answers on the new Selective Service rules:

Q. What are the main purposes of the War Manpower Commission's recently announced plan for the utilization of manpower?

A. It is a plan to hold essential workers on war-useful jobs if that is where they are employed now, to assure the transfer of workers to jobs aiding in the war effort, and to supply men needed for the armed forces without cutting war production.

Q. What was behind the preparation of the plan?

A. Production of war materials must be stepped up and our armed forces must have the men they need. Care must be taken to make certain that every man is used on the right job, whether it is in production or in the Army or the Navy.

Q. What are the main features of the program?

Main Features of Program

A. There are four principal steps: (1) Establishment of a list of critical occupations, covering skills urgently needed in the war effort; (2) instruction to Selective Service boards to give greater consideration than ever before to occupational deferment: (3) establishment of new standards for permitting the transfer of civilian workers from job to job; (4) extension of the list of nondeferrable activities and occupations providing that all men of military age must transfer from such jobs or be placed first in the list for induction by local boards.

Q. How will the new list of critical occupations and the additions to the list of nondeferrable activities and occupations affect the drafting of fathers?

A. Fathers who are in nondeferrable activities or occupations, regardless of their order numbers, will be the first called for military service. Fathers who transfer to essential occupations and thus release single men who are otherwise eligible for military service also help to decrease the need for drafting fathers.

Q. After Oct. 1, will the occupation of a registrant otherwise qualified for military service be the main factor in determining whether he will be inducted or deferred if his order number is called?

Occupation Main Factor

A. Generally speaking, yes. In the cases of men with dependents, the question of hardship to dependents must always be given grave consideration. But as a general proposition, when a registrant is being considered for 1-A classification after Oct. 1, the main question will be whether he can serve his country better in the armed forces or in war production and support of the war effort.

Q. Does the new list of critical occupations replace the list of essential activities and occupations which has previously guided Selective Service local boards in considering occupational deferments?

A. No. It simply tells local boards that among the occupations on the previously issued list, the 149 named on the list of critical occupations are those most urgently needed in war industry and supporting civilian activities and that they also require lengthy training and considerable experience. For these reasons, local boards are instructed to give particular and grave consideration to the deferment of registrants having these critically needed skills provided they are engaged in war production or in support of the war effort. However, any registrant qualified for an occupation on the critical list who is not engaged in an essential activity by Oct. 1, 1943, will not be considered for occupational deferment.

Q. What are the chances for occupational deferment of registrants whose jobs are included on the list of critical occupations?

Must Be Necessary

A. The basis for all occupational deferment is that the registrant must be a "necessary man" in war production or in support of the war effort. The decision in each individual case, subject to the right of appeal, is made by the registrant's local board. The lists of "critical occupations," "essential activities and occupations," and "nondeferrable activities and occupations" are issued by the War Manpower Commission to guide the local boards in making these decisions. Local boards also are instructed to obtain all available information from national, state, and local levels to assist them in determining whether a registrant is a "necessary man," and particularly to use the facilities of the United States Employment Service for information as to whether there is a national or local shortage of persons with his qualifications.

Q. What is the status of registrants whose activities and occupations are not included on the "list of essential activities and occupations" or on the "list of nondeferrable activities and occupations"?

Up to Local Boards

A. The inclusion of a registrant's employment on the "list of essential activities and occupations" or its omission from that list and the "list of nondeferrable activities and occupations" does not conclusively determine his occupational status. The question to be determined by his local board, in consultation with the United States Employment Service and other national, state, and local agencies, is whether or not the registrant is needed in his current occupation in suport of the war effort. If the Board so finds, when the registrant is called by his order number for possible induction into the armed forces, the the Board can defer him.

Q. Is skill or replaceability the basis for occupational deferment?

A. Both factors are to be considered. A skilled workman is usually more difficult to replace than an unskilled one, but an unskilled worker may be deferred if his induction would vitally interfere with war production. The controlling factor is the immediate need. Local Boards are instructed to take into account not only the national shortage in a registrant's skill, but also available replacements for even unskilled workers and current local shortages of skilled or unskilled workers in war-supporting industries.

Q. How long is a "necessary man" continued in occupational deferment?

Length of Deferments

A. Until he can be replaced by someone not qualified for military service. In other cases of men deferred in war production or activities supporting the war effort, deferment cannot be granted for a period longer than six months at one time, and the deferment can be revoked at any time a registrant's local board finds that a registrant has left the job in which he was deferred or is no longer needed in it. On the other hand, the board can continue the deferment, by not more than six-month periods, so long as in its judgment the registrant is needed in the war effort and is irreplaceable. Registrants deferred in agriculture, however, come under the Tydings amendment and are deferred for indefinite periods as long as they are found necessary to be regularly engaged in an essential agricultural occupation or endeavor.

Q. What is the status of registrants now engaged in nondeferrable activities or occupations?

A. Men of military age engaged in such activities and occupations, together with idlers, are given no consideration for dependency deferment, except for unusual circumstances such as extreme hardship to dependents. Otherwise, local boards are instructed to reclassify them immediately unless they transfer to other than nondeferrable occupations or register for such transfer with the United States Employment Service, in which event they will be given 30 days' leeway prior to reclassification.

List of Nondeferrable Posts Announced for Draft Guidance

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16 (AP)—Here is the official list of nondeferrable activities and jobs announced Aug. 14 by Selective Service ("*" denotes work previously listed as non-deferrable):

[Draft-age pre-Pearl Harbor fathers, effective at once, "must transfer from such jobs or be placed first on the list for induction by local boards." A 30-day period of immunity from reclassification is allowed from the time proof is given to their boards that they have registered with the United States Employment Service for a job transfer.]

Manufacturing of the following products:

Alcoholic beverages;
Amusement machines and equipment, such as juke boxes, slot machines, games of chance, and pin-ball machines (does not include athletic and sport equipment);
Art goods (stamped and otherwise), artists' materials, decorative materials;
Book gilding, bronsing, and edging;
*Costume jewelry;
Costumes: Lodge, masquerades, theatrical, academic caps and gowns;
*Curtains, draperies, and bedspreads;
*Cut, beveled, and etched glass;
*Cutware;
*Decorative feathers, plumes, and artificial flowers;
*Fancy fabrics such as brocades, chiffons, damasks, laces and lace goods, velvet, etc.;
*Frames, mirror and picture;
Furniture: Garden, beach, porch, toy games and toys;
*Greeting, souvenir, visiting, and picture post cards;
*Jewelers' fixings and materials;
*Jewelry;
*Jewelry cases;
*Lapidary work (nonindustrial);
Merchandising display equipment, such as cabinets and showcases, including refrigerated display equipment;
*Mosaic glass;
Musical instruments, except for the armed forces;
Novelties, manufactured from materials of any kind, such as fancy boxes and containers, souvenirs, figures, models, carvings, ornamental shoe buckles, albums, costume novelties, etc.;
*Ornamental gold and silver leaf and foil (nonindustrial);
*Pleating, stitching, tucking, and embroidery;
*Signs and advertising displays;
*Silverware and plated ware (nonindustrial);
Smoking accessories, such as cigarette and cigar holders, boxes, cases, lighters, smoking stands, and tobacco jars;
Soft drinks;
*Stained, leaded, ornamented, and decorative glass;
*Trimming and art needlework services;
Amusement arcades;
Amusement ticket agencies;
*Automobile rental service;
Clubs: Social, fraternal, business, and political;
*Dance, music, theatrical, and art studios and schools;
*Gambling;
*Interior decorating;
*Night clubs;
*Parking lots;
*Photographic studios;
Pool and billiard halls;
Race tracks and courses;
Travel agencies;
*Turkish baths, massage parlors, clothing rental, porter service, and social escort services.

Wholesale and retail trade:
*Antiques;
Artists' supplies;
*Beer, wines, and liquors;
*Candy, confectionery, and nuts;
*Custom furriers;
Florists;
Games and toys;
*Jewelry;
Musical instruments;
*Novelties;
Pet shops;
Soft drinks;
*Tobacco;

All the following occupations are nondeferrable regardless of the activity in which they may be found:

Advance advertising agent;
Amusement device operator;
*Bar boy;
*Bar cashier;
Barker;
*Bartender;
*Bathhouse attendant;
*Beauty operator;
*Bellboy;
Billposter;
Book and periodical agent;
Booking agent;
*Bootblack;
*Bus boy;
*Butler;
caller, station;
Canvasser;
Car hop, curb service;
Car polisher;
Car washer;
Caterer, social;
*Charman and cleaner;
*Cosmetician;
*Custom furrier;
*Dancing teacher;
Desk clerk: hotel, apartment, club, etc.;
*Dishwasher;
*Doorman and starter;
*Elevator operator (passenger and freight, excluding industrial freight elevators used in connection with warehousing and production);
*Elevator starter (passenger and freight);
*Errand boy (including messenger and office boy);
*Floorwalker;
Fortune teller (including astrologer, clairvoyant, medium, mind reader, palmist, etc.);
*Gardener;
*Greenskeeper;
*Groundkeeper;
Guide, sightseeing;
Guide, hunting and fishing;
*Hairdresser;
*Houseman;
*Lavatory attendant;
Literary and actor agent;
Managing agent (theatrical and film);
Marker (in wholesale and retail trade);
Model;
*Newsboy;
*Night club manager and employees;
*Porter (other than in railroad train service);
*Private chauffeur;
Receptionist;
Sales clerk;
Sign painter;
Sign writer;
*Soda dispenser;
Taxidermist;
Ticket taker;
*Usher;
*Valet;
*Waiter (other than in railroad train service);
Window trimmer and display man.

"In addition to the activities and occupations set forth above, the status of idleness is to be treated as o nondeferrable activity."

Silk Unfit for Parachutes Good for Baby's Panties

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16 (AP)—Women's silk underwear and silk baby pants are coming back.

The War Production Board reported Saturday that 450,000 yards of silk cloth, rejected as unfit for parachutes, has been allocated to the manufacture of undergarments for women and babies.

Army Can't Use Socks Of Cotton—Orders Off

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16 (AP)—Cotton dress socks purchased by the Army have proved unsatisfactory in field use, and all outstanding contracts for them have been canceled, the War Department disclosed Aug. 14.

Stocks on hand will be distributed and used, it was said, but future orders will specify a mixture of cotton and wool.

The number of contracts involved could not be learned immediately, but it was said to be "relatively low," and it was thought likely that many plants whose contracts for cotton socks have been terminated would be given orders for the new type.

Where Nylon Goes Now

Wide World

It Makes Parachutes for Allied Paratroops

One reason, ladies, you can't get a pair of Nylon stockings these days. Here at the Cole of California, Inc., Parachute Company, chutes are made for paratroops throughout the world. In this picture the shiny white material which is made from coal and feels like silk has been cut, stitched, and fashioned into parachutes and now is having shroud lines attached by women riggers. After careful inspection, the chutes are shipped directly to the War Department ready for use.

Local Draft Boards Hold Key To 'Work-or-Fight' Success

Continued from Page 1

level approved by the National War Labor Board.

WMC officials have admitted that the rules against job transfers for higher wages are being widely ignored, despite the $1,000 fine or a year-in-jail punishment attached. Regional manpower directors meeting here recently agreed to more strenuous enforcement after the changes were made.

No one yet had been fined the $1,000 and it is doubtful whether anyone will be, though War Manpower Commissioner Paul V. McNutt announced in April that such power existed.

The WMC's own questions and answers on its new orders said:

"If he [a worker] accepts any job in violation of the employment-stabilization program, whether or not at a higher rate of pay, he may lose that job and be unable to get another for 60 days."

Two New Lists

Aiming at getting fathers either into the Army or into essential war work, the WMC has issued (1) a new list of about 200 critical skills that will make a man using them in war jobs practically certain to escape induction and (2) a list of nondeferrable jobs that will put men holding them on direct notice that they must get into war jobs or face induction.

"Between essential activities and nondeferrable activities are many activities which are not classified," Mr. McNutt has pointed out. "Similarly between the lists of critical and essential occupations and the nondeferrable occupations there are many occupations which have not been singled out either as directly supporting the war effort or as being nondeferrable. Thus, lawyers and bankers, taxi drivers and many in other fields are not included in any of the lists. They are still subject to the rules as they apply in the ordinary order of call."

The new orders were issued in preparation for the draft of fathers, scheduled to begin Oct. 1. Changes in employment stabilization programs will become effective regionally as they are adopted by local management-labor committees.

"Indirect Sanction"

The draft has been used by the WMC at various times in the past as an "indirect sanction" to get men into certain industries where they were needed, but this is the first time that getting more men for the military services has been a direct aim, since reservoirs of manpower for the armed services now are running low for the first time.

Basically, the nation's manpower program still is voluntary, though Mr. McNutt told Congress more than a year ago that compulsory manpower assignment was "inevitable" in time of war.

Labor's objection to compulsory civilian service has been the chief reason President Roosevelt has not publicly favored it and Congress keeps the Austin-Wadsworth national-service bill in a study stage.

With each new McNutt directive, the gap between what the Government is doing by executive order and what the Austin-Wadsworth bill would do by legislation is growing smaller and smaller.

This week's order eliminates dependency as a reason for draft deferment and says the decision as to where a man shall fit into the war effort shall be based entirely on the skill he can contribute. However, extreme-hardship cases still may be deferred by local draft boards.

New Draft List of Critical Occupations

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16 (AP)—Here is the list of "critical occupations" announced Aug. 14 by Selective Service:

[Workers possessing these skills "must get into war industry or supporting civilian activities by Oct. 1" or lose any claim they might have otherwise to occupational draft deferment. If in "war-useful" jobs, they are to have special eligibility for deferment.]

Part I. Production and services occupations:

Aircraft-engine mechanic or tester, aircraft-instrument mechanic, aircraft mechanic, airplane navigator, commercial-airplane pilot, airship mechanic, ballistician, Bessemer converter blower, blacksmith, blast-furnace blower, mining blaster, steel- or wood-boat builder, boilermaker, boring-mill operator, refractory-brick bricklayer;

Cabinetmaker; telephone, telegraph or submarine cable splicer; cable transmitter and receiver, cam layout man, railroad-transportation car inspector, synthetic-rubber catalytic-converter engineer, oil-well cementer, chainmakers, acid chamberman, coke burner; electric, seismic, or gravity computer; railroad-transportation conductor, nonferrous smelting and refining converter operator, synthetic-rubber continuous still operator, marine coppersmith, coremaker, mining-cutting machine runner or diamond driller;

Diemaker, setter, or sinker; Diesel mechanic, radio-communications, telegraph, or submarine-cable dispatcher; diver; fine-diamond-dies driller, oil-well, cable, or rotary driller; power-equipment electrical tester; installation and maintenance electrician; aircraft, marine, power-house or submarine-cable electrician; chief, first, second or third assistant ship engineer; railroad-transportation locomotive engineer; turbine or Diesel engineer, design-engineering draftsman, fire-diamond-dies finisher, open-hearth or electric-furnace first helper, flight dispatcher;

Foreman—But "only those who are (1) utilizing in their supervisory jobs the knowledge and skills of one or more of the occupations included in the list of critical occupations and (2) those who supervise directly or through subordinate foremen and supervisors production, technical, or [natural] scientific work in essential activities, although the occupations of the workers supervised may not be listed. The second category includes only individuals who must be in jobs requiring an extensive knowledge of the production, technical, or [natural] scientific work they are supervising, the exercise of independent judgment and responsibility for the products made or services rendered, and a training period of two or more years. In some plants, the supervisory personnel may be designated by other than supervisory titles, and where they meet the requirements outlined above they are included;

Aircraft-form builder, [natural] scientific laboratory apparatus glass blower, heat treater, steel mill heater, mining hoisting engineer;

Inspector (but "only those workers who are qualified to perform in one or more of the critical operations appearing in this list, and who utilize the knowledge and skill of such occupations in inspecting work in order to insure uniformity and accuracy of products or services");

Telephone or telegraph equipment installer;

Instructor (but "only those workers who are qualified to perform in one or more of the critical occupations listed and because of their aptitude and experience have been assigned as instructors in training programs either in plant or vocational"); electrical, mechanical, or [natural] scientific instrument maker and repairer; jewel bearing maker; submarine cable jointer; boilermaking, foundry, machinery or shipbuilding layout man; telephone, telegraph, or power lineman; power or gas load dispatcher; locomotive engine repairman; aircraft or shipbuilding loftsman; loom fixer; mining machine driller; machine tool set-up man; machinist, including marine machinst; first, second, or third mate;

Communications-equipment mechanician ("includes individuals who maintain and repair telephone and telegraph equipment and circuits; technical broadcast equipment; radiotelephone and radiotelegraph equipment; or submarine cable apparatus"); grain-products miller, millwright;

Underground miner (but "only those whose job assignment requires them to perform the duties involved in driving underground openings including drilling, blasting, timbering. Due to standardizations of mining methods those functions may be performed by separate individuals whose occupational titles also appear in this list because the jobs meet the criterion of critical occupations. Since the term "miner" generally is used in the industry to identify underground workers (it should be clearly understood that it does not cover such workers as "muckers trammers, and helpers"); bench or floor molder, model maker, seismic observer, oil-well-gun perforator, acidizing oil-well treater, optical mechanic, paper-making machine engineer, metal or wood pattern-maker, marine pipe fitter, mining power-shovel engineer, precision lens grinder, steel-mill pulpit operator, in-charge refinery pumper, synthetic-rubber purification engineer, radio-communications technician, radiotelegrapher, radiophoto technician, synthetic-rubber reactor engineer, radio or Radar receiver tester, gas- or electric-refrigerator equipment repairman, refrigerator engineer.

Marine sheet-metal worker, shipfitter, shipwright, ship rigger, ship captain or pilot, signal maintainer, chemical still operator, petroleum-processing stillman, supervisor (see foreman), power switchboard operator, tanner, telephone or telegraph testing and regulating technician; mining timberman,

Tool designer, toolmaker, train dispatcher, transmission engineer, tougboat captain or engineer, kiln-wood seasoner, X-ray-equipment serviceman:

Part II—Professional and [natural] scientific occupations (the following "also cover those persons who are engaged in full-time teaching of these professions" or are "in full-time inspecting duties which require the utilization of the knowledge of the critical occupations"):

Accountant ("certified public accountants and those who have comparable training, experience, or responsibilities"); agronomist, anatomist, naval architect, astronomer, bacteriologist, chemist, professional or technical engineer (those "actually engaged as engineers in the operating, research, or teaching phases of these professions, who are qualified either by having met the educational requirements or because of long experience,") also those "who may specialize in certain phases" of the following professions: aeronautical, agricultural, ceramic, chemical, civil, communications, electrical, marine, mechanical, metallurgical, mining, petroleum, radio or safety engineering.

Entomologist, forester, geologist, geophysicist, horticulturist, mathematician (including cryptanalyst), metallurgist, meteorologist, nematologist, oceanographer, parasitologist, medical pathologist, pharmacologist, physicist, medical physiologist, plant physiologist or pathologist, seismologist.

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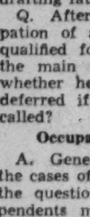
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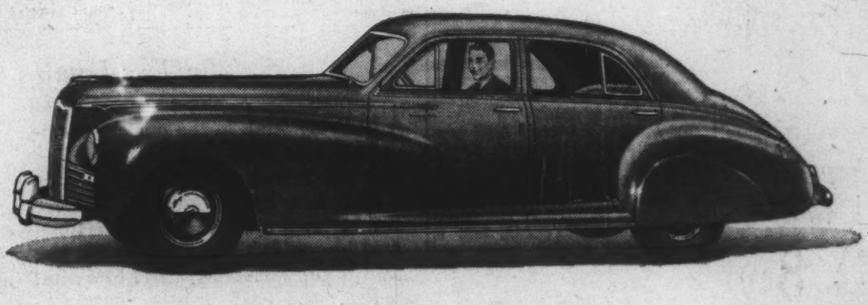
How to Help Your Car Outlast the War



NO MATTER WHETHER YOU have an A, B, or C ration, your car needs attention. Catch those little troubles before they grow up into big ones. Mechanics are scarce, so don't neglect your car until it needs major repairs.

And here are some other hints on wartime car care:

Front-end check—tires are hard to get (none available for "A" book holders). Prevent tire wear by keeping your wheels lined up.

Battery inspection—restricted driving and frequent lay-ups lead to battery failure. Check your battery—get set for wartime driving conditions.

Seat Covers—protect your upholstery... increase the future trade-in value of your car.

Ignition adjustment—get top mileage out of every gallon of gas—plus smooth, dependable performance.

Fender protection—no more new fenders are being made. Our special spray process, applied on the *under* side, prevents fenders from rusting through.

Paint & Chrome preservation—chrome plating is "out" for the duration. Our preservative treatment protects chrome and paint surfaces against deterioration.

To save yourself time, trouble, and money, drive in for a "car health" check-up. Keep your car up to par!

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Stories You Can Read for Yourself

For Children

Pictures to Color, Poems, Party

A Monday Page

Trudy and the Church Fair

By Elizabeth Coatsworth
Author of "Away Goes Sally," "The Littlest House," "Housebost Summer," etc.

Part Two

Thursday morning everyone awoke early. It was a pearly gray day, full of light from a hidden sun.

"Oh, is it going to clear, Daddy? Is it going to clear?" everyone asked their father at breakfast, and he very calmly replied:

"Well, it might or it mightn't. What's the excitement?"

"You haven't forgotten it's the day of the Fair?" his daughters demanded, exasperated. "And you're coming home early. You mustn't forget that, Daddy."

Trudy jumped up to tie a string around his finger so he wouldn't forget, but he said a string in his buttonhole would be more noticeable.

"And if it's Fair Day, it will have to be a fair day," he said as he kissed them goodby. "I'll see you all later."

"Fair Day has to be a fair day," Trudy repeated to herself as she pulled her bedclothes into place, tweaking the inner and hidden bedclothes very hastily, while smoothing the spread with some care.

This time Mummy turned down her bed, which was rather suspicious of Mummy.

"Oh, Trudy! Trudy! what a rat's nest of wrinkles! And the person you hurt is your own little self, who has to lie on them! Come, I'll help you spread the sheets tight and smooth. You'll see how much more comfortable you'll be."

Trudy spread and tucked unwillingly. "I like a bed humpy," she declared. "It's much more fun fitting into the valleys."

A Long Morning

The morning seemed endless. Twenty times the children came to their mother to see if it weren't time to get dressed. Nothing seemed worth doing and nothing worth reading. Trudy called a meeting of the Robber Band in the Tree House but it was a rather listless meeting.

Even the beloved Tree House seemed almost like an ordinary room that morning. There was no stirring of wind in the polished leaves, no lift and movement of the branches which held the house like a great nest in their arms. The squirrels were all away on other affairs: the birds chose other trees to alight in: there was no lovely cozy enfolding patter of rain on the low green roof: no thrilling suddeness of lightning.

As far as the Tree House could be like anything else, it was that morning, and the still, gray day was too warm to light a little fire in the Franklin stove, too warm for making chocolate, too cool for ginger ale.

The meeting broke up early, having planned nothing, and Trudy again was pulling at Mummy's arm. "Can't we get dressed now?"

"Not for an hour," Mummy replied looking at her wrist watch. "I never knew time to drag so."

Trudy went off by herself for a forbidden walk in the marsh and came back with feet covered with the black marsh earth, and with a lively green frog in a Crisco tin, into which she had thoughtfully punched half a dozen jagged holes with a can opener so that the creature might breathe.

"His name is Methuselah," she told Mummy. "No, not because he's old. But it sounds a leggy sort of name. I've always thought Methuselah must have been a good jumper when he was a boy."

Mummy laughed. She couldn't help it. She had Ann looking lovely as Madam Vigée Lebrun, in the famous painting, and Francesca made a dear little daughter.

"Now read books, and don't you stir," Mummy warned them fiercely. "Come here, Babs, I'm ready to put some wrinkles in your forehead. Where's your handkerchief for your head?"

Methuselah Tags Along

It was very exciting getting dressed. Mummy didn't say it, but Trudy whom she dressed last, was her most successful work of art. She wore a soft orange silk dressing gown of Mummy's, with a big tuck at the waist which was hidden by a wide yellow band belted in tightly without a bow. On her head she wore a light green scarf made into a turban, showing only the dark curls on her forehead, and she had green and gold Turkish slippers on her feet, with tassels and pointed toes which turned up at the ends.

After a final inspection they were all ready to start, when Mummy saw that Trudy was carrying the Crisco pail.

"Oh, leave Methuselah here, dear," she said. "The pail spoils your costume."

But Trudy's eyes grew large and her mouth began to pout.

"Please, please let me take Methuselah, Mummy!" she begged. "I promised him that he might go and he's been looking forward to the Fair and looking forward to it and looking forward to it, and he'll die if he can't go."

"Don't be silly!" Mummy said, but she was used to Trudy's taking her newest animal about with her and after all what real difference did it make?

It was half past eleven, and the grounds were looking very gay. Mr. Canby and one or two of the other men had stayed home from business and were helping to carry folding chairs and tack up curtains. Everyone melted away to her own particular group, and after a little Trudy found Kate, dressed in lavender and blue and together they went in search of their well. They discovered it under a big pine tree with a sign "Rebecca's Well."

Trudy was disappointed because it didn't go into the ground, but was just a barrel, neatly walled with boulders, with a wooden bar covered with a vine above it from which hung a new rope with a little sugar bucket at the end. The lemonade had not been put into it yet.

After examining their station carefully, the little girls wandered off, arguing which one of them was Rebecca and which was her handmaid.

"I'm leader of the Robber Band," Trudy declared, "So I should be Rebecca."

"That's just why I should," Kate insisted.

"Well, let's draw lots. I'll choose a number up to a hundred. If you guess on the right side of fifty you're Rebecca."

"Are you sure you won't change the number, Trudy?"

"Of course not."

"Well, then, is your number chosen?"

Trudy nodded.

"I say seventy-seven."

Trudy sighed. Kate was on the right side of fifty.

Her number had been sixty-one.

"You're Rebecca," she said. "Now let's go and see if Sadie's in her tent yet."

In Sadie's Tent

Sadie's tent had wonderful pictures of Sadie painted on big sheets of cardboard at the entrance. They found Sadie inside trying on her clown's costume and she did look adorable. Trudy and Kate laughed till the tears nearly ran down their cheeks when Angela, in clown's costume, too, and Sadie in her little costume danced a jig together.

"I mustn't tire her out," Angela said, stopping. "You're supposed to pay five cents, you know."

"Oh, it hasn't begun," Trudy protested. "You come over this afternoon for some lemonade, and you can have it free."

After a hurried lunch from picnic baskets, the fair really began. In celebration, the sun burned through the clouds and it was lovely and bright and hot and crowds and crowds of people came and spent money wildly, buying things and seeing things, and Trudy could hear enthusiastic clapping of hands from the outdoor theater where Babs was giving away her bread to the stranger, and from the "Art Gallery" where Ann and Francesca were posing in their turn, and squeals of laughter from Sadie's tent, and Debby went by in her Indian costume selling trayful after trayful of candy.

Of course, Rebecca's Well was doing a rushing business. Trudy and Kate were dipping their bucket as fast as ever they could and filling paper cups and seeing that people put them into the green trash basket afterwards, and it really didn't matter which was Rebecca and which was her handmaid.

Stranger With a Camera

And Daddy was there and everything was right and it was lots of fun. But in the late afternoon the customers at the Well began to thin out. Only once in a long while did the bucket dip into the lemonade, which was getting rather low anyway, and Trudy began to look more and more thoughtful as she eyed Methuselah's Crisco pail.

Then she saw sailing toward her a stout well-dressed stranger with a camera, an important-looking lady, but one who looked as though she could give a good scream if she had reason to. A gentle smile came over Trudy's face. She looked like an angel.

"Don't you want some lemonade?" she asked in a voice like honey.

"Why, thank you," the lady said. "I think I will." And then will you pose while I take your picture in color?"

"Oh, that will be lovely," Trudy said.

She leaned down and with her back to the stylish stranger picked up the pail. A jerk of the lid and Methuselah would be in the bucket. She felt him give an energetic spring as he felt the pail move. She'd soon hear the lady screech.

But what about Methuselah! Suddenly Trudy had a glimpse of his lively bright green body and golden eyes dumped in lemonade. She'd had lemon juice squirt into her own eyes when she was squeezing them. She knew what it felt like.

For a little she hesitated. This was the moment she had been promising herself for hours, the perfect moment. And everything was right about it. But she couldn't do it. Not to Methuselah.

Slowly she put down the Crisco pail. Slowly she pulled up the tiresome bucket and poured out tiresome lemonade into a tiresome paper cup. The lady accepted it without dreaming what she had escaped.

"And now," she said brightly to a companion who had joined her, "I'm going to take a picture of this dear little girl."

(Watch for another story about Trudy next Monday.)

The Story Starts Here

Thursday was to be Fair Day, and Trudy and her six sisters could hardly wait for it to come. Barbara was to be a woodcutter's wife and speak a piece; Ann and Francesca were to pose as a famous painting; Claire was to help at the toy table; Debby was to dress as an Indian and sell candy; Emily was to drive the pony cart for rides. Trudy and her friend Kate had made fun of the fair, and for a long time it seemed as if they were to be left out. Then, just the Sunday before, they were asked to take charge of the lemonade well and to dress as Rebecca and her handmaid.

Drawn by Marguerite Davis for The Christian Science Monitor

Angela and Sadie danced a jig together

Grandfather Clock

Grandfather Clock
Is out in the hall;
He stands with his back
Against the wall.
He has two hands,
But he has no feet,
Yet you would not say
He was incomplete.

His tongue is a long one
Made of brass;
You can see it, clearly,
Through the glass.
It hangs far down
To where, below,
He wags it and wags it
To and fro.

He marks the time,
From left to right—
Day after day,
Night after night.
He speaks sedately:
"Tick . . Tock."
And our good friend
Is Grandfather Clock.

ELLA C. FORBES

Jack Horner's Party

Come On In and Join the Fun

Come, boys and girls, and join the fun of Jack Horner's Party. From all parts of the United States and from countries across the oceans, girls and boys send pictures and stories, and we should like to welcome all the readers of the page For Children.

Plums from Jack Horner's Pie go far and wide. Already we have sent plums to children in 19 states and two foreign countries. We wish we could share with you all their "thank you" letters, but here is what a few of them have said:

"I like the book you sent me" ("The Fast Sooner Hound," by Arna Bontemps and Jack Conroy), wrote Billy Damours, seven, of Casper, Wyoming. "It came today. Thank you very much for it, also for choosing my picture and printing it on the page For Children. I have enjoyed the other children's pictures and stories too, in the Jack Horner's column."

"Thanks a lot for the nice book you sent me, called 'Auntie Robbo,' by Ann Scott-Moncrieff," wrote Margie Ziegler, ten, of Memphis, Tennessee. "Auntie Robbo seemed to be a very lively old lady for her age. Her adventures were very interesting.

"The book was sent to me while I was at camp. I had a very nice time reading it. I'm very proud of winning it, because I guess stories from all over the world come into your office. I will always keep it."

"I was glad to see my drawing in The Christian Science Monitor," wrote Arthur John Wennerstrom, eight, of New Canaan, Conn. "I like the book you sent me very much. I spent most of the day reading it. Thank you for it very much." (Arthur's book was "Who Goes to the Wood?" by Fay Inchfawn.)

"Thank you for putting my picture in The Christian Science Monitor," wrote Shirley Juanita Benton, seven, of Eagle Rock, Calif. "I like the name 'Schoolroom in the Spring.' I enjoyed the book you sent me. I thank you very much for it.

"I like to read the page For Children." (Shirley's book was "The Sun and the Wind and Mr. Todd," by Eleanor Estes and Louis Slobodkin.)

Four girls and two boys pulled plums from the pie in July. At least, we think there were four girls; one drawing called "In the Country" came in without any name or address. When the child who made the picture sees it on this page, we hope she (or he) will send us the name and full address of the young artist—or how shall we know where to send the plum? We shall print the winning pictures next Monday.

The Prize Parrot

Once upon a time there was a parrot named Pat. His master's name was Diego. They lived in the jungle. There was going to be a prize for the best pet in the jungle. The next day Pat said to his master, "I am going to get the prize. You can't get the prize."

"Oh, yes, I can," said Diego.

So Pat went. The wise old owl was the judge. As soon as the wise old owl saw Pat he said, "This is a very fine parrot. He shall have the prize."

Do you know what the prize was? Well, you could never guess. It was a pencil. Now Pat was happy. So he went home. Now Pat and Diego both are happy.

Jean Adelle Klette, seven,
Compton, Calif.

Once there was a little mean girl with a good, lovely sister. One day the good sister told her mean sister not to go into the cellar when she was at the market. Then the mean sister said that she would not go into the cellar when the good girl was away.

But when the good sister was not there, the mean sister went into the cellar. Then what do you think she saw? Why she saw a bear. This bear had got in from an open window. The mean sister was so scared that she ran out in the street. After this she was lovely and good.

When they were big they both married princes.

Audrey Harrison, seven,
Parkchester, Bronx, N. Y.

The Farm

I live on a farm. I have a swing under a butternut tree. I have a swimming pool. I go swimming in the pool. I have a nice bathing suit. It is red.

One afternoon my mother and I were waiting for daddy to come home. There was a thunder storm. We heard a crash. It sounded like a big fire cracker. It shook the house. We saw the tree it hit the next day. It was a big pine tree right back of the barn.

Alfred Everest, eight,
St. Johnsville, New York

Lassie's Escapade

My dog's name is Lassie. She is black all over except for a little white spot under her chin, which Daddy often calls a necktie.

Lassie gets into quite a lot of mischief. One night it was rather cool, and we could not find Lassie. We called and called. Then Daddy told me that I must go to bed, as it was past nine o'clock.

Daddy had left the car out, so, after I had gone to bed, he went out and put the car away and closed the garage door and came into the house.

The next morning I called and called again, but Lassie did not come. Daddy said he would look for Lassie on the way to work. He went out and opened the garage door and out ran Lassie. She had found some old fertilizer bags to sleep on so that she would not be cold. We were so glad to have her back. Martha Lewis, ten,
Flintridge, California

The following boys and girls also sent in nice drawings: Jimmy Urfer, 4, Encino, Calif.; Alvan Roy Topalian, 4, Arlington, Mass.; Marie Louise Meyer, 4, Teaneck, N. J.; Marie Urfer, 7, Encino, Calif.; Jocelyn Greene, 8, Tyngsboro, Mass.; Molly Larson, 9, Gambier Harbour, B. C., Canada; Beth Scalph, 10, Kansas City, Kansas. James C. Freund, 8, Stamford, Conn.; Vesta Winn, 13, Chillicothe, Mo.; and Alison De Cean, 10, Tusmore, South Australia, also sent in interesting papers.

The Toy Lamb

A little toy lamb in the nursery stood—
Baa, baa, baa!
He tried to look as a lambkin should—
Baa, baa, baa!
But his wool wasn't wool and his nose was dyed,
And he couldn't make sounds till you pressed his side;
And if you exclaimed, "My! he's cute!" he replied:
Baa, baa, baa!

ROWENA BENNETT

Goldfinches Nest Late

By Alice Crew Gall and Fleming Crew
Authors of "Flat Tail," "Each in His Way," etc.

Seeds were ripening in the meadows now, and the thistles were in bloom. "Cheeree, cheeree," chirped mother goldfinch to her mate. "It is time for us to begin to build our nest."

"Cheeree, cheeree, cheeree," father goldfinch answered. Which meant that this would suit him very well.

So away they flew, as light as leaves in the wind, to an old field where tall weeds grew. There were mullen and milkweed and Queen Anne's lace, butterfly weed and burdock, and those prickly old thistles that give the goldfinches the seeds they like best for food, and the soft white down with which they like to line their nests.

The goldfinches were beautiful little birds. Father goldfinch was handsome in his bright summer coat of yellow feathers, and his jet black wings and tail, and the small black patch on top of his head. Mother goldfinch, in her sober dress of gray, was handsome, too, though far less showy than her mate.

There had been an early morning shower; but the sky had quickly cleared. Now the sun was shining bright and hot, just as it should on a midsummer day. Never, the little goldfinches thought, had there been a finer day for building.

They had already chosen a place for their home, in a small tree at the edge of a stream. And, as soon as they had reached the field, mother goldfinch began at once to gather material for the nest.

In her bill she picked up bits of grass and moss, and strands of fiber stripped from the dead weeds. And, of course, she did not forget the soft white thistledown; for no goldfinch would think of building a nest without thistledown, if there was any to be had. She selected her material very carefully, making frequent trips from the field to the tree, bearing her precious burden of grass and moss in her bill.

Father goldfinch helped her for a while, bringing bits of dead grass which he found upon the ground. But he knew little about nest-building, and, soon tiring of the work, he perched himself in a near-by bush and sang his cheeriest song.

All day long mother goldfinch worked patiently at her task, weaving the grass and mosses in and out, fastening a strand of fiber here and another one there, making everything snug and secure.

She knew, without being shown, how a goldfinch's nest should be built; just as, a little later, she would know how to sit on the tiny blue eggs to keep them warm, and how to care for the baby birds when they were hatched.

And today the two little goldfinches were very, very busy. For it was nest-building time for them, and the meadows were bright with sunshine and the thistles were in bloom.

(Watch for a story about little meadow creatures Monday after next.)

Drawn by Elsa Bostelmann for The Christian Science Monitor

Mother Goldfinch picked soft white thistledown to line her nest

Did You Go to The Fairies' Ball?

Did you go to the fairies' ball last night? They held it in the meadow at the bottom of the garden, I am told. The fairies wore dresses made from flower-petals; the pink fairies had rose petals, the blue fairies periwinkles, the yellow fairies buttercups, and the white fairies chose the long white petals of the moon daisy. The Fairy Queen had a gorgeous dress of lace and diamonds made from a cobweb which had caught the dewdrops.

They danced round and round in a circle in the light of the moon, till Dawn in her pale grey gown stole across the meadow telling them that the night was over.

The fairies were nowhere to be seen this morning, but the grass was covered with glistening dewdrops which fell from the Queen's robe as she hurried away at daybreak, and right in the center of the meadow was a ring on the grass made by fairy feet as they danced in the moonlight. Have you seen it?

M. J. W.

Texan and Mexican Good Will Cemented by Student Exchange

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUSTIN, Texas, Aug. 16—As a result of deeds rather than words, relations between citizens of the Southwestern United States and of Mexico are the most favorable in modern history, and prospects are excellent that they will become even better.

Through Foreign Minister Ezequiel Padilla, the Government of Mexico has informed Gov. Coke R. Stevenson of Texas that reports of discrimination against Mexicans still are received, but responsible officials in both countries are cooperating to solve this problem.

Primarily, it is caused by ignorance. The most frequent complaint is that Spanish-speaking persons sometimes are refused service in public eating places, usually some isolated establishment where visits from Mexicans are rare. This has happened not only to migratory workers of Mexican descent, but to Latin-American students at Texas colleges, to a bilingual member of the Texas Legislature, to the daughter of the Mexican Consul in a large Texas city, and to United States soldiers of Mexican ancestry.

To overcome this ignorance, education is being employed. The University of Texas has established a Latin-American Institute, designed especially to promote better relations between English-speaking and Spanish-speaking citizens of this hemisphere. Scores of scholarships are available for Latin-American students to attend Texas colleges and universities, and a small number are available to Texas students in Mexico.

Large Representation

One hundred and sixty-one students attended at the National University of Mexico this summer a joint school for which 10 University of Texas faculty members were supplied. The student body represented 59 colleges and universities in the United States, six Mexican colleges and universities, one Canadian, and one Puerto Rican.

With foreign vacation lands closed by the war, travel between the United States and Mexico is at an all-time high. And it is not a one-way matter, for Mexican citizens in unprecedented numbers are reaching Texas for business, education, and vacations.

"The relations between the people of Texas and Mexico have never been better, not because of mere expressions of good will but because the peoples are becoming better acquainted," said Representative Augustine Celaya, veteran member of the Texas Legislature from Brownsville. "Through personal contact, people on both sides of the border are improving their opinions of the other."

Good-Neighbor Policy

Texas is doing many things to carry out the good-neighbor policy. Where study of the Spanish language formerly has been confined to the high school grades, instruction now is available in many school systems, starting with the third grade of elementary schools. The lower-grade texts stress practical speaking of the language rather than so-called literary Spanish. This program was launched largely through the Junior Chambers of Commerce.

The State Legislature has authorized an exchange of state highway department junior engineers with the Mexico Highway Department. By resolution, the Legislature declared a state policy of granting full and equal accommodations to Mexicans and white Texas citizens in all public places.

Governor Stevenson gave additional force to this declaration by circularizing all police in the State to investigate all reports of discrimination against Latin Americans and to employ fullest efforts to protect the rights of such persons. Mr. Stevenson invited local officers to report to him any cases of discrimination, so steps can be taken to prevent repetition.

When peace returns, an even greater exchange between Texas and Mexico is anticipated as a result of the war-born "discovery" of the mutual benefit of practicing the good-neighbor policy.

Minnesota Seeks Iron Ore In Beds of Its Many Lakes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DULUTH, Minn.—In the beds of many of Minnesota's famed ten thousand lakes may be battleships, airplanes, tanks and guns. The State Executive Council, St. Paul, has just approved permits to prospect for iron ore in the beds of five northern Minnesota lakes and a sixth, Syracuse Lake, is now under lease for mining operations. Iron ore is believed to underlie at least five other lakes on the Mesabe range, extending from Aurora to west of Grand Rapids.

These lakes will have to be drained of millions of gallons of water to get at the much-needed ore. Minnesota supplies 60 per cent of the ores needed in peacetime for the manufacture of steel and iron. Now war has brought an extraordinary demand. These requirements not only threaten to exhaust really high grade ores in the Lake Superior ranges but also necessitates mining projects like these, unique in the history of iron ore mining in the country.

Shipments of iron ore from the Lake Superior district show an all-time high for a single month in July with 13,593,464 tons.

The State receives fifty cents a ton royalty and the money is paid into a permanent public school fund and kept intact. The fund at present totals about $91,000,000. Interest distributed annually to the public schools is about $3,000,000. In the permanent State University Fund are about twelve and a half millions, obtained from the sale of lands set apart by the State for the University and from royalties paid for minerals discovered on some of these lands.

Morinigo Forms New Cabinet

ASUNCION, Paraguay, Aug. 16 (AP)—Gen. Higinio Morinigo was inaugurated as President of Paraguay Aug. 15 for a five-year term.

The ceremony was attended by the diplomatic corps, including Wesley Frost, United States Ambassador to Paraguay, and William Dawson, United States Ambassador to Uruguay.

It is General Morinigo's first term as constitutional President, although he had been the Chief Executive since a coup following the passing on of President Estigarribia in 1940.

General Morinigo in his inaugural speech pledged full co-operation in Pan-American solidarity and fulfillment of the nation's international obligations.

Following the inauguration he issued a decree forming a new Cabinet consisting of: Minister of the Interior and Justice, Col. Amancio Pampliega; Foreign Minister, Luis Argana; Minister of Finance, Rogelio Espinoza; Education, Sigfrigo Gress Brown; Agriculture, Juan Plate; Public Works and Communications, Lieut. Commander Ramon Martinho; War, Gen. Vincent Machuca; Health, Geraldo Guongermini; Commerce, Juan F. Morales.

Christian Science Lectures

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

England

Buckingham
High Wycombe: Town Hall, 3 p. m., October 3.

Derbyshire
Ilkeston: Co-operative Hall, 7 p. m., September 14.

Dorset
Bridport: Church House, South Street, 3 p. m., October 10.

Gloucestershire
Cheltenham: Cheltenham Town Hall, 3:15 p. m., September 26.

Staffordshire
Wolverhampton: Wulfrun Hall, 3:30 p. m., October 2.

United States

California
Huntington Beach: Union High School, 1905 North Main, 3 p. m., August 22.
Los Angeles (Seventeenth Church): Church Edifice, 1234 North Hayworth Avenue, 8 p. m., August 23.
Los Angeles (Eighteenth Church): Church Edifice, 4831 South Gramercy Place, 8 p. m., August 24.
Yreka: Shasta Theater, Miner Street, 8 p. m., August 24.

Illinois
Wilmette: Wilmette Bowl, 8 p. m., August 26.

Massachusetts
Ipswich: Methodist Church, North Main Street, 3:30 p. m., August 22.

New Jersey
Point Pleasant: Point Pleasant High School, 3 p. m., August 22.

New York
Far Rockaway: Church Edifice, 8:30 p. m., August 20.
Port Jefferson: Port Jefferson Station, Terryville Public School, 8:15 p. m., August 23.

Ohio
Cincinnati (Second Church): Church Edifice, Clifton and Probasco Avenue, 3:15 p. m., August 22.

Washington
Bothell: High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., August 27.
Bremerton: Civic Recreation Center, Fifteenth and Chester, 8 p. m., August 23.
Redmond: Redmond High School Gymnasium, 3 p. m., August 22.

Christian Science Services on Radio

New England

Boston—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts:
10:45 a. m.—WMEX, 1510kc, on Aug. 29; Sept. 5, 19; Oct. 3, 17, 31.

Eastern States

Atlanta—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WAGA, 590kc, on Aug. 29; Sept. 5, 19; Oct. 3, 17, 31.
Atlanta—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WAGA, 590kc, on Aug. 22; Sept. 26; Oct. 24.

New York
Brooklyn—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WQXR, 1560kc, on Sept. 5, 19.
Syracuse—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WOLF, 1490kc, on Sept. 5, 19; Oct. 3, 17

North Carolina
Charlotte—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WBT, 1110kc, on Oct. 10.

Central States

Ohio
Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WCLE, 618kc, on Sept. 5, 19; Oct. 3, 17.

Pacific Coast

California
Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KPOX, 1280kc, on Aug. 29; Sept. 5, 19; Oct. 3, 17, 31.
San Diego—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFMB, 1450kc, on Aug. 22; Sept. 26; Oct. 24.
San Francisco — Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KYA, 1260kc, on Sept. 5; Oct. 3.

Colorado
Colorado Springs—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KVOR, 1300kc, on Sept. 5, 12, 19, 26.
Denver—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KLZ, 560kc, on Aug. 22, 29.

Washington
Seattle—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KRSC, 1150kc, on Aug. 29; Sept. 5, 19; Oct. 3, 17, 31.

Canada

Ontario
Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 860kc, also CFRX, 6.01mc, on Aug. 22; Sept. 5, 19; Oct. 3, 17, 31.

Territories

Hawaii
Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 930kc, on Sept. 19; Oct. 17.

Democracy in Education Pledged by Polish Official

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Aug. 15—Popular education in postwar Poland will be free and democratic, according to a statement made by Dr. Sigismond Kaczynski, new Polish Minister of Education, when he took over his new office in Premier Stanislaw Mikolajczyk's Government.

Education of the citizen tomorrow, according to Dr. Kaczynski, should occupy a leading place in peace aims of the United Nations since no peace is possible in the world if people are not trained and educated along the lines of peace.

This war is in reality, Dr. Kaczynski continued, nothing but cataclysmic conflict between the world's opposing ideologies. The result of this struggle must be liberty of thought, independence of spirit, conscience, and human dignity.

"It will avail us little even though our national existence is assured, our state frontiers guaranteed, if we do not concern ourselves at the same time with preserving the dignity and rights of man," said Dr. Kaczynski. "On the statesmen will fall the task of satisfying not only the needs of the body but also those of the spirit, which is no less indispensable to life in the civilized world than are material necessities."

Prerequisite to Peace

In dealing with the maintenance of world peace, he added, "we shall always be at the mercy of war if European youth is not permeated with a definite conviction that decision by bloody conflict must be abandoned by human beings.

"To achieve this end," he said, "it is necessary to base popular education upon sincere democratic principles and make it conform to the outlines of Christian morality. Education will not be democratic if it is not free and accessible to all sections of society without exception.

"It is along these lines that I propose to work out the reform of Polish national education. Simultaneously, the autonomy of our universities will be re-established without delay."

Dr. Kaczynski also pointed out that his Government's exile in Great Britain has been utilized by Polish youth to study and benefit from British institutions. Poles have established their own educational institutions in Britain among which are a school of architecture in Liverpool. Polish students have been enrolled in many universities and technical schools.

Simple Program

"The program of my Ministry," Dr. Kaczynski concluded, "is very simple—namely to prepare a framework of modern education fit to form a youth strong, upright, and democratic, a youth fitted intellectually and morally to fulfil a patriotic and Christian mission in a Poland ennobled and strengthened by its sufferings."

Dr. Kaczynski, at a recent meeting of the Ministers of Education from United Nations Governments in London outlined a proposal for a cultural convention between Poland and Britain, and to be extended to all Allies, aimed at continuance of cultural relations now existing between them.

Such a convention would facilitate closer co-operation between professors and teachers of various nationalities, and reciprocal aid in reconstruction of libraries and museums destroyed by the current war, Dr. Kaczynski said. Occupied countries in particular, he added, would need to be assisted in renewing most if not all their textbooks, and in re-equipping their laboratories and refilling their libraries and museum destroyed or ravaged by the enemy.

Hitler and I Two of Four Visiting Orel

Continued from Page 1

all who saw him? Not because he looked any more Mephistophelean than other importees but because people felt he resembled Hitler, as Hitler must have been in his early days—a charlatan with peculiar gifts and looking for an opening.

"Professor" Oktan thought he found an opening in Orel but was forced to abandon the nascent foundations of his career.

Nazi Work in Orel

OREL, Soviet Russia, Aug. 16 (AP)—Allied correspondents witnessed the opening of a mass grave in an Orel prison where Soviet authorities said the Germans had cast about 5,000 bodies of their Russian victims.

These authorities, conducting a careful investigation of this and other evidences of the Germans in Orel, said most of the victims were Red Army men who perished of starvation while being kept in the grim, two-story, red brick prison or were shot in the back of the head behind the white-washed prison wall.

No agreement exists between the Soviet Union and Germany like the Geneva Convention on the treatment of prisoners of war, but Soviet authorities indicated a belief that the German conduct violated even the natural, unwritten laws of humaneness.

Although there have been numerous charges of German atrocities during the war, this was the first evidence laid open to American, British and other Allied correspondents in Russia.

Canned in Latin America

Tamales from Mexico

Tomatoes from Cuba

Spaghetti Sauce from Argentina

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PANAMA, Panama—Canned goods from the United States are becoming scarce here, but canning firms in Mexico, Argentina, and elsewhere in Latin America are striving valiantly to fill the gap.

Labels taken at random from a Panamanian cupboard shelf include several products conserved by Latin American enterprise. North American packing companies also are increasing their production at factories located in Latin America, as shown by the Armour label.

Friendly Neighbors of Bolivia Help It to World Trade Gains

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LA PAZ, Bolivia—The practical Pan Americanism of today, displacing the continental platitudes of yesterday, is well illustrated by the friendly competition of Bolivia' neighbors to improve the international trade facilities of this landlocked Andean republic.

Recently there was word that Chile had increased port accommodations for Bolivia at the Pacific outlet of Arica.

Then came news of Peruvian assistance over the switchback route via Lake Titicaca to Mollendo.

Now we have the Brazilian gesture of providing free port facilities for Bolivia at Santos. If this Atlantic port to the north does become an effective outlet for Bolivia and all the projected railways hinging on Santa Cruz de la Sierra are terminated, South America will be spanned by a new railway with free ports at both ends of Bolivia.

Argentines would be the first to admit that a transcontinental railway is not an end in itself. There was the trans-Andean railway which was rendered null and void by the custom-house long before it was broken by a Cordillera flood. Chile and Argentina are now moving toward the restoration of this railway connection across the Andes in the mutual knowledge, acquired by bitter experience, that it must rest on the rock-foundations of reciprocal trade. Rear Admiral Segundo B. Storni, the Argentine Foreign Minister, says there is the possibility of a free port solution to the shipment of products from the northern Andean and Cuyo regions. That would imply future free port facilities in Chile for this western Argentine produce.

New Policy Benefits Bolivia

Bolivia is profiting by its new neighborly policy since the disastrous Chaco war. The mediating powers, among whom the United States and Argentina were to the fore, not only were successful in ending the jungle strife but contributed also to a new and promising regional spirit. Bolivia, thwarted and disheartened, might have retreated into a morose isolation, restricted to its mountain mining economy. Instead, thanks to wise statesmanship at home and discreet encouragement from abroad, it launched into the experiment of a "frontier friendship" policy toward each and all of its five terrestrial neighbors — Paraguay, Brazil, Argentina, Peru, and Chile. The experiment is succeeding. Every country has responded generously and the reconciliation with Paraguay, erstwhile enemy, was attested in an early exchange of trade missions and exhibitions, though there are still obstacles in the way of free Bolivian access to the Rio de la Plata by way of the Paraguay River.

Argentina, among the neighbors, has been prominent, if not foremost, in its contribution to Bolivian post-Chaco War recovery. Like Brazil, it has vouchsafed its co-operation in the development of the great stretch of sub-tropical eastern Bolivia, particularly in the planning of a chain of railways linking the frontiers and converging on the junction of Santa Cruz.

Paraguay, appreciative of the new Pan American spirit and with many of its old suspicions allayed, is adding its contributions to regional harmony and prospects. With the offer of free port facilities at Santos, with which its frontier is already linked by rail, Bolivia is well on the way to realization of a long-cherished aspiration—the establishment of a satisfactory channel for its Atlantic-bound trade.

Argentina Gains, Too

The situation is somewhat different on the other side of the Andes, where Bolivia once possessed a littoral but lost it in war. That is a matter of history, long regulated by international treaty, and this status has not recently been challenged, officially. Bolivia has three separate railway routes to the Pacific Ocean, two through Chile and one by way of Peru, including generous free port facilities at Arica, where it maintains its own customs agents. Both Chile and Peru are spontaneous and sedulous in their friendship and co-operation with their neighbor of the high Andean plateau, or Altiplano.

Naturally, both the Atlantic and the Pacific neighbors, and especially the former, stand to profit by the interest evinced in, and the assistance afforded to, Bolivia in its recovery period. No one denies that a certain amount of self-interest is at work. The highland republic abounds in mineral and forestal wealth. The tin and tungsten of the highlands may be exceeded in value by the oil and rubber of the lowlands.

Bolivia may become the pivotal state in the regional economy of the Rio de la Plata whose promotion is one of the formally-declared objects of the new, practical Pan Americanism to which reference has been made. Argentina attributes high value to this movement. National economists, especially those advocating local expansion of manufacturing activity, visualize vast supplies of raw materials flowing into Buenos Aires from the vast fluvial hinterland.

Nazis Try to Dupe Americans By Radio Hints on Inflation

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16—Calculated propaganda efforts by the German radio to persuade Americans to do the very things which would cause inflation in this country have been disclosed by the Office of War Information.

These are five "helpful" hints from Hitler, as given by the enemy shortwave:

"Borrow now and buy things; ask for higher wages; make England pay cash for shipments; don't buy bonds; make periodical searches of the houses of the wealthy to see if they have more of this or that than you do."

In other broadcasts the German radio has urged people not to repay their debts. In propaganda addressed to farmers, it has expressed alarm at wage increases; in propaganda beamed at workers it has urged them to demand higher and higher pay. "Divide and conquer" is one of the oldest and most successful of the Nazi propaganda devices.

The enemy's persistent endeavor thus to stimulate inflationary trends in this country, by urging people to spend money, indicates his belief that inflation is a powerful aid to his activities.

As recently as July 14, German shortwave, claiming to have "choice items which do not appear in the muzzled press," reported in a "flash" that inflation was well under way. On June 25, the Germans devoted their entire radio activity aimed at the United States to the "secrets of inflation." In broadcast after broadcast, they have hit on different angles of potential rising prices. The anti-inflationary line, which has been "set to be held" in the United States is constantly under their shortwave attack.

At various times the German Radio has told America:

"Washington—It was admitted here today that prices were practically beyond control . . . warning was given that if this state of affairs continues, inflation would be on us before we knew it."

"The whole rationing system has worked out to be nothing but a grand swindle for the benefit of officials and profiteers, a national shame, and a chance to steal wholesale from the masses . . . and when the long bread lines start at the store; then it will be more difficult to buy food, and again it will be the millions of everyday Americans who will suffer most."

American Anthem Played

"Flash from Washington—Our Washington scouts report that rationing of clothing is very hard to figure out because it must take so many things into consideration, and must distinguish between men, women, and children."

After communication of these dolorous items of "news," the German Radio signs off with "The Star-Spangled Banner," calling itself "the station of all Free America."

The object of these persistent radio attacks, OWI pointed out, is to use potential rising costs to drive wedges of discord between various groups in the population, just as occupation authorities and Quisling governments have "manufactured" inflation to split up national unities in the countries of Europe.

Germany's dire "reports" of American inflation coincided, OWI noted, with news of the first substantial drop in the cost of living for United States city workers since Pearl Harbor. From mid-June to mid-July, according to the Department of Labor, city living costs fell 0.8 per cent. Retail food prices as a group—representing two fifths of the total cost of living—declined 2.0 per cent in the same period.

The OWI said that German propaganda can be met by supporting the United States' program against higher living cost. The seven-point program set by the Government for citizens' co-operation is: buy and hold as many war bonds as possible; willingly pay taxes; provide for the future by adequate life insurance and savings; pay off debts and avoid making new ones; support rationing and pay no more than ceiling prices; buy only what is needed; make existing articles last longer; and ask no more in prices or wages than is absolutely necessary.

Swedes Tighten Aircraft Transit Across Territory

STOCKHOLM, Aug. 16 (AP)—In a new stiffening of its attitude toward Germany, neutral Sweden decreed Aug. 15 that courier aircraft must not be used to transport Nazi military personnel across Swedish territory.

The regulation, announced in a communiqué, applied to air transit between Germany and both Norway and Finland.

An announcement Aug. 5 said movement of German war materials across Sweden to Norway would be stopped Aug. 15 and transportation of all troops Aug. 20. The announcement abrogated a transit agreement in force with Germany since shortly after the war began.

The Aug. 15 communiqué said courier planes all must bear identification flags, must not carry any bombs or automatic weapons, and be operated only by civilian personnel.

Gustavus A. Anderegg

LOCKBOURNE, Ohio, Aug. 16 (AP)—Gustavus A. Anderegg, who passed on here Saturday, supervised the laying of submarine cables in two oceans prior to his retirement as cable development engineer for the Bell Telephone Laboratories in 1938.

At the laboratories in New York, it was said he supervised the laying of the first permalloy cable in 1924 from New York to the Azores, and that in 1926 he laid similar cables from Fanning Island to Suva in the Pacific and from the Azores to Emden, Germany.

He had charge of the laying of a telephone cable across the Florida Straits in 1921.

Mr. Anderegg was graduated from Oberlin College and held a master's degree from Harvard.

Mr. Anderegg was a fellow of the American Institute of Electrical Engineering and a member of the American Society for the Advancement of Science and other scientific organizations.

Japan Offers Filipinos 'Independence'

By Selden Menefee
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Premier Hideki Tojo's promise that Japan will grant "independence" to the Philippines now is being modified by shrill threats that independence will be withheld unless "peace and order" are completely restored. The Japanese Radio itself gives every indication that it will be a long time before this is accomplished.

A Manila domestic radiocast reported by the United States Office of War Information recently quoted Jorge Vargas, Chairman of the Japanese-dominated Philippine Executive Commission, as saying that "misguided elements" had brought about "many deaths" of Filipinos who had gone over to the Japanese. He warned that Japan would not grant the Islands "independence" if popular resistance continued.

According to a report of the Foreign Broadcast Intelligence Service of the Federal Communications Commission, the Japanese first conditioned the granting of so-called independence on three things—"peace and order," economic self-sufficiency, and a "return to the spirit of Asia." Now the conquerors, in a desperate attempt to appeal to the people, ask only one thing—"unity" in favor of accepting the brand of independence Japan has to offer.

Resistance Admitted

As long ago as last November, the Japanese claimed to have restored "peace and order" in every corner of the Islands. Subsequently they admitted that resistance was continuing on Cebu and Negros Islands. Recent radiocasts, however, reveal that there is important resistance on the main islands of Luzon and Mindanao as well. On June 21, the Manila Radio reported a statement that "90 per cent of the Filipinos have complied with the conditions set and are ready for independence." Since the Japanese have never been known to understate their case, it may be safely assumed that considerably more than one tenth of the people still are actively resisting the invaders.

Here are some evidences of this resistance:

1. Luzon. On June 7, Manila radiocast an appeal by a captured Filipino leader asking "guerrilla remnants" in Northern Luzon to surrender. Two days later, 580 guerrillas were supposed to have done so in Nueva Ecija; but the campaign to "pacify" this area continues.

Situation at Mindanao

On July 16, the Japanese Radio reported the capture of two guerrilla leaders at San Pedro, Bulacan, just north of Manila. A third leader escaped. Intensive "pacification" campaigns are being carried on in the Rizal area. There are also references to continued resistance at Batangas, just south of Manila, in Laguna, and in other places.

2. Mindanao. On May 29 Tokyo Radio reported that 13,000 Moro troops had ceased resistance in the interior of Mindanao. But the Director General of the Japanese military administration admitted at about the same time that "there still are some badly informed and badly advised people in Mindanao who continue to plunder their own compatriots." And Jose Laurel, one of the puppet leaders, added on June 5 that he envisaged the early "complete pacification" of the Island.

3. Central Philippines. From time to time, the Japanese report continued resistance on Northern Cebu and on Negros Island: A report submitted to the Director General of the military administration early in July said that the "Visayan region," as the Japanese call the area between Luzon and Mindanao, was "greatly improved" and that peace and order had been restored "in many parts."

Premier Tojo's offer of "independence" was in a sense a tribute to the political development and resistance of the Filipinos, for the Japanese have offered concessions only where they have seemed absolutely essential to enlist the support of the people—namely, in Burma, Thailand, and the Philippines.

"Peace" Chairman Shot

The whole campaign was carefully stage-managed by Japanese propagandists. The main show got under way on May 5, when General Tojo visited Manila and promised "independence within the year" to a mass meeting of Filipinos at Luneta Park. This was played up for all it was worth.

Trouble developed in the second act, when Commissioner of the Interior Laurel was shot in the back by an unknown sniper the day after he had started to function as chairman of the "Central Peace Preservation Committee." This was the first report from a Japanese-controlled radio of an attempt on the life any any prominent puppet official in Occupied Asia.

Gen. Emilio Aguinaldo now swung into the picture as a full-fledged collaborator. He used the convention of the Veterans of the Philippine Revolution, which he headed, to support Japan's propaganda campaign. On June 16, he got the convention to petition the Japanese Government for independence. That very afternoon, Premier Tojo told the Japanese Diet that the petition would be granted. This was placarded throughout the Islands.

The General also asked his veterans' association to disband and its members to join the "Kalibapi," or Japanese-sponsored National Service Association, which "happened" to be meeting in Manila at the same time. General Aguinaldo was quoted as saying that all troublesome doubts would be dispelled "by the light of Japan's rising sun. . . . We are Orientals and it is our God-given duty to do our part as members of that proud race."

Aim for Kalibapi

It is apparent that the Kalibapi is being groomed as the Fascist party of the Philippines. It is treated as the "representative" body, as is the Imperial Rule Assistance Association in Japan. Jorge Vargas is President of the Kalibapi as well as Head of the puppet government. He is the former Mayor of Manila, whose children have been sent to Japan purportedly for education but probably as hostages. Its mission is to attain "national unity" and to obtain the support of "the lethargic elements of the country."

With the growing prominence of the Kalibapi, less is placed by the Japanese on the "neighborhood associations" which were founded on the Japanese model last year. A convention of these associations was held on July 4, but it received little attention on the radio. The neighborhood groups may have become dangerous to the Japanese since they are the one channel of communication open to the Filipinos without constant Japanese supervision

The Kalibapi convention was entrusted with the responsibility of selecting a "Preparatory Commission for Philippine Independence" by Lieut. Gen. Kuroda, Japanese military commander in the Islands. The 20 members selected were "unanimously approved" by the convention, thus preserving the form of democracy to mock those who want its substance.

Tojo Visit

The Commission is headed by none other than Jose Laurel, and includes three former Supreme Court Justices and the present Chief Justice. The Japanese play up the prominence of its members in their propaganda. When General Tojo visited Manila again on July 10 on his return from Thailand, Singapore and the Indies, he conferred with the Commission to add to its prestige.

But there is abundant evidence that the Filipinos are not taken in by this propaganda. Leon Quinto, Mayor of Manila, urged the people on July 13 not to "waste their time in idle gossip," and referred to a "false rumor" that conscription would be the price of Philippine independence. And an article in the Japanese-controlled Manila Tribune tried to use the prestige of a national hero by saying, "Rizal would never ask, 'What independence will they give us? . . . Rizal would have sense enough not to rely upon all the silly propaganda and chatter calculated to strike fear and defeatism into the hearts of the weak about freedom. The kind of independence we'll get is the kind we deserve."

Economic need is behind much of the Filipinos' skepticism. A Japanese Domei dispatch made the revealing statement that "there is every indication" the Philippines will attain a food-producing record surpassing the prewar mark. One Manila radiocast, on June 5, remarked that "it is easier to understand on a full stomach. . . . Once their livelihood has been secured . . . the disaffected Filipinos will not take long before joining the majority of our people in our determined march forward to independence."

Stress on Food Output

Great stress is placed in the radiocasts on the need for growing more foods. It is predicted that self-sufficiency in rice will be attained this year, ending shortages which have led to price inflation and black markets. Statements of Roman Catholic leaders are quoted to stir the farmers to work harder. One Msgr. Michael O'Doherty, it is claimed, has been visiting rice districts to deliver sermons before groups of farmers, emphasizing that "greater production would not only fulfill God's wish, but would be a prelude to the realization of the Greater New Philippines."

Meanwhile, the youth of the Islands are being prepared for hardships. A "Junior Kalibapi" has been formed for boys under 18, in line with the usual fascist practice. And Assistant Commissioner of Education Manalac, referring to the 800 grade schools reported to have been reopened so far, said that "the first step is to train the most hardy and the most vigorous Filipinos, the ones who are developed physically and so disciplined mentally that they can carry on long hours of work and bear pain, hunger, and loneliness without complaining."

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The Home Forum

"Life, and breath"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE BIBLE, it is generally acknowledged, contains two accounts of creation. The first chapter of Genesis sets forth the fact that God, Spirit, made man in His own image and likeness, the reflection of His infinite goodness. The second chapter of Genesis describes a so-called man made of dust, into whose nostrils the Lord God breathed the breath of life. Manifestly, the spiritual record and the material account are at variance.

Christian Science affirms the record of man as spiritually created to be eternally and demonstrably true. The man of God's creating is the spiritual idea of infinite Mind. No material element constitutes any part of the reality of his being. His life is God, and this Life is never dependent upon climate or calendar. Man, God's reflection, coexists with God, Life, and is subject only to the divine laws of health and harmony.

The opposite of the real man is termed in Christian Science mortal man, and is the product of the Adam-dream from which humanity must awaken if it would find Life, God. In Isaiah (2:22) is found this goodly counsel: **"Cease ye from man, whose breath is in his nostrils: for wherein is he to be accounted of?"** In other words, do not contemplate the erroneous sense of man, fleshly, material, and discordant, for there can be no rational explanation of mortality.

Throughout his healing ministry, and by his own triumphant demonstration over cross and tomb, Christ Jesus proved that the real man is not subject to sin, disease, and death.

* * *

Mary Baker Eddy, revered and loved as the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, posits her revelation of Truth upon the teachings of Christ Jesus. Through spiritual understanding and intelligent application of the divine rules of health contained in her textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," the student is able to set aside false laws which would condemn men to suffering and afflict them with discomfort.

For example, it is believed by many that at certain seasons it is injurious to inhale the pollen of various plants. In the light of Christian Science, the claim that the floral kingdom sends forth elements productive of discord and suffering is an aspersion on God's tenderness and goodness. The omnipresent love of the Father protects His children from harm. The only power of the carnal or mortal mind to produce an ill effect is in one's belief that its false claim is real. In Science and Health (p. 175), Mrs. Eddy courageously exposes the notion that pollen can produce suffering. She writes, **"It is profane to fancy that the perfume of clover and the breath of new-mown hay can cause glandular inflammation, sneezing, and nasal pangs."**

In God's universe there is no harmful element to produce pain and handicap. Paul, valiant apostle to the Gentiles, declared (Acts 17:25) that God "giveth to all life, and breath, and all things."

* * *

In order to realize freedom from the fettering fear of season and blossom, the one seeking health through the spiritual modes of Christian Science must rely radically on God's omnipotence. Recourse to lower, material methods, such as medicine, hygiene, or change of climate, does not correct the underlying errors of fear and superstition. Mrs. Eddy points to the fruitless search after health through conjectural matter-modes in this manner (*ibid.*, p. 377): **"Invalids flee to tropical climates in order to save their lives, but they come back no better than when they went away."** She points the way to real relief with her cogent assertion (*ibid.*, p. 378), **"Disease is less than mind, and Mind can control it."**

The one who has not yet perceived the divine process of spiritually mental healing, as understood in Christian Science, may question how scientific reasoning operates to cure physical disease. In support of such healing the following true testimony is set forth.

A lady, whose husband suffered severely from what is known as hay-fever, decided that inasmuch as she could not have fresh blossoms in her home because of her husband's ailment, she would have a bouquet of artificial flowers. When her husband came into the room, he assumed the artificial flowers to be fresh, and immediately began to manifest all the distressing symptoms of the disease. Lovingly, yet firmly, it was pointed out to him that the flowers he believed to be fresh were artificial, and that he was suffering, not from flower and pollen, but from his false belief about them. With this awakening he obediently and more humbly accepted Christian Science, learned that God, good, was the source of his life, and he never again was troubled by hay-fever.

His experience substantiated for him the Science underlying the promise of Christ Jesus (John 8:32), **"Ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free."**

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Spanish]

By Courtesy of the Frank J. O'Hearn Print Shop, Boston, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"ZEBRA": *A Colored Engraving by George Edwards*

THIS IS ONE of the plates illustrating a publication which appeared in 1751. It was prepared by George Edwards and entitled: "Natural History and the Gleanings of Nature." The copper plates were carefully drawn and nicely colored, and the text provided detailed descriptions of the one hundred and ten subjects represented.

In the data concerning this zebra, there is the following passage: "This animal is about the bigness of a mule . . . its general shape is like that of a well-made horse."

The zebra is such a decorative animal that artists have enjoyed depicting it. George Edwards' plates show that he must have enjoyed the artistic opportunities which his scholarly pursuits provided.

"LA VIDA [Y] EL ALIENTO"

Traducción del artículo sobre la Ciencia Cristiana publicado en inglés en esta página

LA BIBLIA, como generalmente se sabe, contiene dos relatos de la creación. El primer capítulo del Génesis relata el hecho de que Dios, Espíritu, hizo al hombre a Su propia imagen y semejanza, el reflejo de Su infinita bondad. El segundo capítulo del Génesis describe al supuesto hombre hecho del polvo, en cuya nariz Jehová Dios sopló el aliento de vida. Manifiestamente, el relato espiritual y el material tienen variación.

La Ciencia Cristiana afirma que la historia del hombre como creado espiritualmente es una verdad eterna y demostrable. El hombre de la creación de Dios es la idea espiritual de la Mente infinita. Ningún elemento material constituye parte alguna de la realidad de su ser. Su vida es Dios y esta Vida nunca depende ni del clima ni del calendario. El hombre, reflejo de Dios, coexiste con Dios, la Vida, y solamente está sujeto a las leyes divinas de la salud y la armonía.

Lo opuesto al hombre real se llama en la Ciencia Cristiana hombre mortal y es el producto del sueño de Adam, del cual la humanidad debe despertar si ha de encontrar la Vida, Dios. En Isaías (2:22) se halla este buen consejo: "¡Dejaos pues del hombre, cuyo aliento está en su nariz! pues ¿en qué debe ser él estimado?" En otras palabras no debemos mirar el sentido erróneo del hombre, carnal, material y discordante, pues no puede haber ninguna explicación racional de la mortalidad.

En su ministerio de curación, y por su propia demostración triunfante sobre la cruz y la tumba, Cristo Jesús probó que el hombre real no está sujeto ni al pecado, ni a la enfermedad, ni a la muerte.

Mary Baker Eddy, reverenciada y amada como la Descubridora y Fundadora de la Ciencia Cristiana, basa su revelación de la Verdad en las enseñanzas de Cristo Jesús. Por medio del entendimiento espiritual y con una aplicación inteligente de las reglas divinas de la salud contenidas en su libro de texto SCIENCE AND HEALTH WITH KEY TO THE SCRIPTURES (CIENCIA Y SALUD CON CLAVE DE LAS ESCRITURAS), el estudiante puede nulificar toda falsa ley que pretenda condenar a los hombres al sufrimiento y la incomodidad.

Por ejemplo, muchos creen que en ciertas estaciones del año es perjudicial aspirar el polen de ciertas plantas. A la luz de la Ciencia Cristiana el sostener que el reino floral pueda emitir elementos que produzcan discordancia y sufrimiento es como una calumnia contra la ternura y bondad de Dios. El omnipresente amor del Padre protege a Sus hijos del daño. El único poder de la mente carnal o mortal de producir malos efectos está en nuestra creencia de que sus falsas pretensiones son reales. En SCIENCE AND HEALTH (p. 175), la señora Eddy desenmascara valientemente la idea de que el polen pueda producir sufrimiento. Ella dice: "Es profano imaginar que el perfume del trébol y que el aspirar el heno recién cortado, pueda causar inflamaciones glandulares, estornudos y dolores nasales."

En el universo de Dios no hay elementos dañinos que produzcan dolor o molestia. Pablo, el valiente apóstol de los gentiles, declaró (Los Hechos 17:25) que Dios "da a todos la vida, el aliento y todas las cosas".

Para estar en realidad libres de las cadenas del temor a las estaciones del año y las flores, el que busca la salud por los medios espirituales de la Ciencia Cristiana, debe confiar radicalmente en la omnipotencia de Dios. El recurrir a métodos materiales más bajos, tales como la medicina, la higiene, o el cambio de clima no remedia los errores fundamentales del temor y la superstición. La señora Eddy señala la infructuosa busca de la salud por conjeturales o especulativos medios materiales, de esta manera (*ibid.*, 377): "Los inválidos huyen a climas tropicales para salvar sus vidas, pero regresan nada mejor que cuando salieron." Ella señala el camino hacia el verdadero alivio con la afirmación convincente (*ibid.*, p. 378): "La enfermedad es menos que la mente, y la Mente puede dominarla."

El que todavía no haya percibido el proceso divino de la curación espiritualmente mental, como se entiende en la Ciencia Cristiana, puede preguntar como opera el razonamiento científico en la curación de la enfermedad física. En apoyo de tal curación pasamos a contar el siguiente verdadero testimonio.

Una señora cuyo marido sufría gravemente de lo que se conoce como fiebre del heno, o catarro anual de la nariz y los ojos, decidió que, por cuanto no podía tener en su casa flores frescas a causa del padecimiento de su marido, tendría un ramillete de flores artificiales. Cuando su marido entró en el cuarto pensó qué las flores artificiales eran frescas e inmediatamente principió a manifestar todos los penosos síntomas de la enfermedad. Con amor, pero con firmeza, se le hizo ver que las flores que él creía frescas, eran artificiales y que él sufría, no por las flores y el polen, sino por su falsa creencia acerca de ellas. Con este despertar, él, obedientemente y con más humildad, aceptó la Ciencia Cristiana, aprendiendo que Dios, el bien, era la única fuente de su vida y nunca jamás volvió a ser molestado por la fiebre del heno o catarro anual de la nariz y los ojos.

Esta experiencia le comprobó la promesa de Cristo Jesús en que se basa la Ciencia (Juan 8:32): "Y conoceréis la verdad, y la verdad os hará libres."

Información respecto a la literatura de la Ciencia Cristiana publicada en este idioma puede obtenerse dirigiéndose a la Casa Editorial de la Ciencia Cristiana: The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, E. U. A.

Mrs. Apodaca's Daily Bread

THERE IS LITTLE complaining and, indeed, little conversation about rationing in the ancient capital of Santa Fé. Government officials on hurried visits comment on this amazing situation and visitors simply cannot understand it. Santa Fé, without its tourists, is preponderantly Spanish American.

The Spanish American is not a hoarder, neither is he a worrier about tomorrow's food. "How are you managing in your big family with all this rationing?" I ask Mrs. Apodaca. Bewildered by such a question, Mrs. Apodaca peers at me tolerantly from the gloomy folds of her black rebozo. "No importa," she answers soothingly, as she would to one of her numerous children. "It is not important."

* * *

Long before "la guerra" (the war), Mrs. Apodaca didn't think it was important to stock her cheerful, chile-scented kitchen with more than a day's supply of food. If one lived out in the "montañas," far, far from town, that was a different matter. But, in town, what was a grocery store for, if not to keep food on its capacious shelves? And what were half-a-dozen "niños" (children) for, if not to dash pell-mell to the store to buy items of diet at the exact moment when they were needed?

One commodity only, Mrs. Apodaca hoards avidly. Every October her "prima" (cousin) who lives on a ranch up Espanola way brings her yards and yards of scarlet chile peppers, strung like beads on heavy twine. These Mrs. Apodaca festoons on the sunny outside walls of her adobe house. She even drapes them over the clothes-line and between the fence-posts. Under a sun-shot New Mexican sky, with a background of yellow poplar trees like lighted candles, the whole back yard looks like a surrealist poster.

* * *

When the first snows filter down through our high mountain passes, the strands of chile are transferred inside the house to hang from the yellow pine ceiling beams against plain whitewashed walls. That is why Spanish-American kitchens have the most delicious fragrance in all the world—the peppery tang of drying chiles, plus the woodsy incense of burning piñon in the big old-fashioned iron cook stove and in the little three-cornered adobe fireplace.

"A—ah—AH!" I hear the economists and social workers exclaim. "Poor Mrs. Apodaca! Her husband makes so little money; she never has enough to buy more than a day's supply of food at a time." That is not the case. Mr. Apodaca is a skilled workman and makes good wages. To Mrs. Apodaca, there is something greedy and not quite trustful in storing quantities of mere food supplies. She takes her "daily bread" literally.

* * *

I rather suspect that Mrs. Apodaca's disinclination to look too far in the future, when food is concerned, stems from cultural roots far from our sun-baked mesa land. It was in Old Mexico, whence her ancestors came, that I encountered this same disinclination in quite a different household.

We stayed in this household for a whole lovely summer in Mexico City, while attending summer school at the ancient National University. The Señor and Señora, who lived in great style and elegance, took us into their gracious home not because they needed our meager board money, but because we were friends of friends and because, I suspect, they found us highly amusing.

This family of two kept four servants. There was a cook who spent her entire time concocting delicious meals, a housemaid, a combination porter and chauffeur, and a little maid from the "Hot Country" who was assigned to us.

* * *

One night, cold and wet to the skin from a sudden shower, we returned to find cups of steaming Mexican chocolate ready for us at the evening "Merienda" (light refreshment). Now Mexican hot chocolate is a drink of much frothiness, with just a whiff of cinnamon. It is delicious at any time; but, on a cold, rainy night, it calls forth approval in two languages. We rang for the little maid from the "Hot Country" and asked for another cup.

After a long interval, she returned followed by the cook who was in turn followed by the Señora, herself. They regretted; they were covered with confusion. They had bought but two squares of chocolate that day for two cups of chocolate. Tomorrow, if we wished, they would buy four squares of chocolate. As time passed in this luxurious home, we came to know that eggs were bought three or four at a time, butter by the tiny pat—just enough for the immediate need.

Not so with flowers! To see the dignified Señora return from the flower market was a riotous spectacle. Carnations she had bought by the dozens, roses enough for a wedding, lilies like an Easter display, sweet peas, violets, and gardenias to make the heart flutter. The porter-chauffeur scurried with baskets, the little maid from the "Hot Country" ran with vases, the Señora fluttered and smiled. Our rooms were sweet with flowers, their rooms were banked with them. All summer this went on—flowers in glorious abundance.

* * *

Mrs. Apodaca has no flower-market. She grows her own. All summer her bucket descends musically into the well. Patiently, bucket by bucket, she makes the toilsome round of her flower-garden. In hollyhock time, you can scarcely see her small adobe house for the young forest of cream, pink and crimson blooms. And, as for the adobe soil from which all this beauty grows, you would say it doesn't exist, so obliterated is it with nasturtiums, daisies, mint, and old-fashioned pinks.

The charming Señora in Mexico City and the hard-working Mrs. Apodaca evidently have the same sense of values. "Flowers," I can almost hear them say in their cadenced Spanish, "things of beauty and grace—in overflowing abundance. Food—as we need it—day by day."

DOROTHY L. PILLSBURY

Plains

You love hills and *you* the seas,
But I—a country without trees,
Soft rolling land covered with wild grasses,
Cut by straight highways where little traffic passes.
You in abundant shade; I have none,
Only when a cloud blots out sun
And makes shadow on the plain
Minute-long, then sun again.
Plains' view is fine, I say, a vista infinite
To where the seams of neutral earth and opaque sky are knit:
I've seen the shiny cities, young and busy there
Like blocks upon a playroom floor, all symmetry and square,
Oil wells perched in miniature (could be hairpins stood upright)
And toy red slow-haunched cattle herded home at night,
The distance good as meat to me,
The space familiar symphony,
And meat and music the prime seeds
In satisfying a man's needs,
Which you find in your hills, and you in your seas,
But I—in my country without trees.

A. H. ROBINSON

Harbor at Night

Held closely in the harbor's arms
And rocked to sleep by singing tides
Small boats are resting now
That will be gone tomorrow,
Who knows where?

E. E. L.

From the Time of the Spaniard

THE HOMES of the Navajos are so perfectly at one with their surroundings that they are all but invisible and are easily overlooked by an unobservant passer-by. The winter hogan is carefully built of logs, the cracks stopped on the outside with earth, a well-pounded floor of earth, a hole in the roof for the smoke to escape, sometimes now a real wooden door with hasp and lock, sometimes still a blanket curtain; no windows, but plenty of chinks through which dark eyes can peep. These hogans differ in size, some measuring fifteen feet across. They are dry and warm and well ventilated. Get permission to go into one and stay awhile, watching the family life go on about you. You will be surprised at the physical well-being possible in such simple surroundings. . . .

It is from homes as primitive as these that the marvelous Navajo rug comes to us, glowing with color and with designs amazing in beauty and intricacy. Here, too, are made the necklaces, rings, and bracelets of silver that we come upon everywhere in the Southwest, for these silver ornaments are sought by all the other tribes and form the Navajo medium of trade. . . .

Unfortunately the beautiful blanket has been largely superseded for personal wear by the "Pendleton" factory-made substitute, nearly as warm and much less costly. Men, women, and children wear these. It is amusing to see how skillfully the little tots manage theirs, and a blanket takes some managing. Try it and see. The blouse of the women resembles that of the men and they wear very voluminous long skirts and many of them. To see a Navajo woman mount her horse astride in these skirts is interesting. Perhaps she has a baby slung in a shawl at her back and a bag of provisions across her saddle. . . .

Before the Spanish sheep came into the country, the Navajo women had woven crude blankets from the skins of rabbits, but now the wool blanket was made, and the art developed until the Navajo blanket became a thing of beauty in color, texture, and design. In the very finest of the old blankets the reds and blues are woven of bayeta. Bayeta is a cloth brought into the country first by the Spaniards and eagerly sought by the Indians, who unraveled it and rewove it into their blankets. There are some blankets still in existence woven from the yarn raveled out of old army uniforms, but these are rare indeed. A blanket containing the blue and red of old bayeta is today very costly and seldom found. . . .

The other art in which the Navajo excels is silverwork, this also of late development, for only with the Spaniard came the silver peso which could be molded or beaten into the beautiful ornaments which the Indian so delights to wear. But the Navajo had an inherent right to the craft, for his Athapascan cousins of Alaska made ornaments of gold.

The silver used is the Mexican dollar. This has just the right proportion of silver and alloy and takes the lovely luster that lends distinction to the Indian work.

It is a curious fact that though his blankets and his silver work date from the time of the Spaniard, yet the Navajo is still untouched in any essential way by white influence. Lummis says of him: "All his creeds, ideals, ceremonials, garb, are primitive and pagan, all his industries are European."—From "Mesa Land," by ANNA WILMARTH ICKES. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

Fireflies

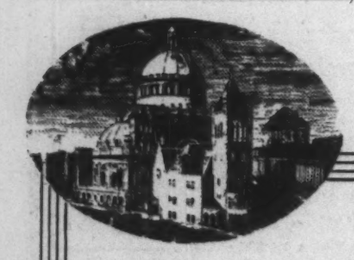
Many the small birds
Gone astray
That marked their signals
And found the way—

Many the insects,
Bees in flight
That blessed their lanterns
In the night.

Many the moths
That loved their spark,
Their candlelight
Against the dark—

These lighthouse-keepers
Of the gloam
Guiding each tiny
Traveler home—

ETHEL BARNETT DE VITO



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The contribution The Christian Science Monitor is making to journalism is well illustrated in these words of its Founder, Mary Baker Eddy (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, p. 185): "The peace of Love is published, and the sword of the Spirit is drawn; nor will it be sheathed till Truth shall reign triumphant over all the earth." This international daily newspaper holds world news up to the light, and aids in a better understanding of world problems that must precede a lasting peace. The ideal home newspaper, with regular features for all the family. Price $12.00 a year, single copy, 5c; order from any Christian Science Reading Room, Circulation Representative, or direct from

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Questions for Allies: Where Is Italy's Navy? What Is Badoglio's Scheme?

Pair 'Captures' 3 Isles And 1,027 Italian Troops

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, Aug. 16 (AP)—The conquest of three Italian islands off the west coast of Sicily cost American taxpayers exactly $1 an island, the two-man landing party has disclosed.

The party was made up of Capt. R. E. Gerard of Lake Charles, La., and Lieut. P. Testa of Vineland, N. J. Lieutenant Testa wasn't really a member of the "team." He went along primarily as an interpreter.

Together they took the islands of Farignana, Levanzo and Maretimo, which composed the Egadi group, just off the western tip of Sicily. They accepted the surrender of 1,027 Italian troops and captured some tankettes and a quantity of small arms.

But they're not expecting any medals. The Italians just handed over themselves and everything else.

It seems the Navy planned to send a sizable landing force to the three islands, knowing they were garrisoned and defended by a battery of 75s, 4 batteries of 76-mm antiaircraft guns and 4 big 152-mm naval guns.

But two infantry lieutenant colonels, who during Sicilian fighting had experience with the Italian proclivity for surrender, thought a large operation was unnecessary. They requested permission to capture the islands themselves.

They were Lieut. Cols. George Lynch of Washington, and Robert Wienecke of Glencot, Ill. Their commanding general refused and delegated junior officers Captain Gerard and Lieutenant Testa to undertake the job.

They hired an Italian fishing boat and their Sicilian navigator steered the craft expertly through mine fields surrounding the islands. Once ashore the officers had to ask an Italian soldier for directions to the garrison headquarters. He personally escorted them, and the garrison commander promptly and happily surrendered.

The population of some 5,000 was within three days of exhausting all its food.

The two officers spent $3 to hire the fishing boat that constituted their naval task force. They said they forgot to get a receipt from the fisherman, but are hoping to square it with War Department auditors.

Shrapnel Just Misses Gable But Ex-Actor Never Saw It

AT A U. S. BOMBER STATION IN BRITAIN, Aug. 16 (AP)—Capt. Clark Gable, back from his third Flying Fortress raid over enemy territory—a raid in which a shrapnel burst missed him by two feet—sat in his barracks here and resolutely deprecated his part in that anniversary attack.

It was an operation falling exactly at the end of his first year in the Army—he enlisted Aug. 12, 1942—but it was not from his point of view a complete success.

He was acting as photographic officer in the famous Flying Fortress, "Ain't It Gruesome," piloted by Maj. Theodore R. Milton of Washington.

"I didn't get any really good pictures," Captain Gable explained. "You get up there and get your camera on something you think is really the thing—and then, bing, something else happens."

Captain Gable, strictly a military figure who automatically got up and offered his chair when Major Milton entered the barracks, was less talkative than almost any other man who went over and came back in the "Gruesome."

Shrapnel Comes Close

A shrapnel burst that hit the top turret missed him by only 24 inches.

"I saw lots of hits," he said with a brief smile, "but I didn't see that baby. I didn't know when it happened—I didn't know anything about it at all until we had dropped down to about 11,000 feet. Then I saw a hole in the turret on one side and asked one of the boys where it went out. He said it just went right on out the other side.

"You see how it is: There are plenty of times when you don't know when they hit. You don't hear any noise of the impact although you feel it if the burst is directly under the ship. You just see a little puff sometimes—and you don't even see that if you don't happen to be looking that way just when it happens."

"I did see one clearly," Captain Gable went on. "It was a hit on our radio antenna—a whip antenna—and it curled that thing up."

Sticks to Camera

Captain Gable fired no guns on this trip, although he had done so on other raids over Paris and Antwerp. As he explained:

"I found I couldn't do both camera work and the other very well and, after all, my job is to do that camera work.

"I was fairly busy because between the times of working the camera I was helping fire signal flares to other groups of our boys."

Asked if those flares had anything to do with photography, he answered: "No, that was for the main business."

Captain Gable, who was plainly concerned that any intention might be attributed to him to capitalize on his former status as a movie star, was a hard man to find at this base and persistently waved away his part in yesterday's proceedings over the Ruhr.

Former Actor Modest

With the typical understatement of airmen, he said it "was a little rough—rougher I believe than others I have been on."

And it was only through his friends, such as Major Milton, that some little incident of the action emerged.

The former movie star stood for six hours behind the pilot's seat, cramped into a position almost doubled up, and thrust his camera out whenever he could get it through the windows. For 4 hours and 40 minutes of that time he was on oxygen, along with the much younger men who were with him.

He is doing photographic work for a gunnery training film which he and others are making and with him were two of the gunners who are being used much in that work. Of course, this means that they are photographed on the ground as well as in action in the air.

Civilian Food and Clothes Are Soviet's Highest Hurdles

CAIRO, Aug. 16 (AP)—As summer nears its end, the Russians are preparing for a third winter of war. It will not be easy. The most difficult problems are civilian food and clothes, according to William McGaffin, Associated Press correspondent who has just come out of Russia.

The people are sacrificing gladly for the Red Army. It is well fed and well clothed. People are trying to help themselves with little Victory Gardens which they tend in their spare time. Lend-lease food has helped, too. It is generally agreed, however, that the food situation is very serious—the most serious problem confronting Russia today.

A thousand persons starved at Leningrad before the siege was broken. Elsewhere in Russia you see evidences of malnutrition. Nevertheless, the Russians are confident.

Despite the food scarcity, they still have the energy to work at top speed 11 hours daily, six days a week, in the factories.

Rationing, of course, is in force in Russia as in other countries. Black bread and soup are the Russians' chief fare. Other things can be bought in the free market if you have the cash. Peasants who bring produce to the market get 15 rubles—nearly $3 at the official rate—for a glass of milk; 600 rubles or more than $300 for a kilo of butter. Such profits put the peasants among the richest people in Russia. It comes back to the Government, however, in the form of donations and purchases of War Bonds.

While I was in Russia one girl on a collective farm bought a fighter plane from her savings and presented it to the Red Air Force. One farmer bought 1,000,000 rubles worth of War Bonds.

The shoe scarcity is the most difficult aspect of the clothes problem. An average pair of woman's shoes costs about 2,500 rubles. But the Russians are ingenious people; they will manage and don't care how shabby they look as long as they are certain "Mother Russia" will be saved.

Franco Inaugurates New Naval Academy

MADRID, Aug. 16 (AP)—Generalissimo Francisco Franco yesterday inaugurated Spain's new Naval Academy at Marin on the west coast, with a review of sailors, soldiers and Falangists ashore and most of the fleet in Pontevedra Bay. The Academy is equipped to handle 600 cadets.

The official Navy list disclosed that the Spanish fleet consists of 87 units totaling 133,344 tons, including six cruisers, 20 destroyers, four minelayers, four gunboats, two torpedo boats, and 12 submarines.

Shoe Coupon Values Reduced in Britain

LONDON, Aug. 16 (AP)—Starting this week Britons will be required to deliver more coupons for a pair of shoes—nine instead of seven for men, and seven instead of five for women—the Board of Trade announced.

Rationing news was not all bad, though. Coupons required for women's seamless stockings are reduced from two to one and a half. For men's woolen socks the requirement was cut from three to two.

Doubt Cast on Premier's Aim to End War; Navy's Inactivity Riddles Duce's Boasts

Navy has failed to show 'will to do'—Ships of Allies held by threat of Mediterranean drive.

By Capt. Frederick L. Oliver
U. S. N. Retired

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The impotence of the Italian Navy has been one of the amazing developments of the war. Il Duce had so blatantly asserted dominance over the Mediterranean that when Italy entered the war, considerable anxiety was aroused concerning the possible ability of his fleet to make good his claims.

However, it required only a few brushes with Italian ships to demonstrate that all the Italian Navy possessed was a good set of heels.

The Italian Navy has never shown a "will to do." As long ago as 1866 it was soundly trounced by the Austrians in the Battle of Lissa—a battle which the Italians could have won had they shown enough spunk. During the World War the Italian Navy had few successes to place on the credit side of its ledger.

The curious inability of the Italians to make a respectable showing in war at sea has usually been attributed to their never having acquired traditions such as those which actuate the United States and British Navies.

Kept Allies on Guard

It is all the more strange because the Italians make good seamen and mechanics, and their merchant vessels are capably operated. Their men-of-war have been excellent examples of naval architecture except that undue emphasis has been placed on speed at the sacrifice of other desirable features.

In 1940 Italy had eight battleships, four of which were fine new ships. This spearhead, plus 30-odd cruisers, 134 destroyers and torpedo boats, and more than 100 submarines, possessed unknown potentialities. There was a possibility that in Mussolini's chest thumping there might be a grain or two of truth. As a result, it was necessary for the British to detail a heavy naval force to the Mediterranean—ships which could profitably have been used elsewhere.

After the Italians had exhibited their customary inefficiency at sea, events hanging in the balance ashore made it inadvisable to take chances with a reduced containing naval force in the Mediterranean.

The few actions that took place were chance encounters brought about by Italian ships being surprised.

One of the most spectacular British successes was its brilliant torpedo plane attack on the Italians in the fancied security of their base at Taranto which put a number of heavy ships out of action for an undetermined length of time—some perhaps permanently

Estimate of Strength

The Italians have lost a considerable number of cruisers, including, it is believed, all of their 7 heavy cruisers. One recent estimate placed the present strength of the Italian Navy at 5 to 7 battleships, 10 light cruisers, 90 destroyers and torpedo boats, 70 submarines, and a large number of motor torpedo boats.

What will the Italians do with the remnant of their fleet?

If Italy accedes to the Allied demand for unconditional surrender, its ships, if control of them has not been lost, should automatically pass into Allied hands.

Should Premier Badoglio's regime continue to remain in the war, the present location of the Italian ships is of considerable moment. One report has them divided between La Spezia on the Gulf of Genoa in the west and the ports at the head of the Adriatic. However, it seems improbable that any Italian ships other than small fry are presently outside of the Adriatic.

Only the other day Genoa was raked by British bombers, and had Italian ships been at near-by La Spezia, they would have received attention. None of Italy's west coast ports affords a secure haven for Italian ships while the Allies control the air.

Allen Command Opposed

The morale of the Italian Navy, none too good to begin with, must have been thoroughly shattered by the inactive part it took during the Allied landings on Sicily, and its ships will probably never again go into action against the Allies unless they are taken over by the Nazis.

The Italians have never been willing to have their ships operate under alien command. Due to this disinclination there was a great deal of difficulty during World War I in arriving at a working agreement regarding the control of operations in the Adriatic.

Consequently there is reason to believe that the Italians will not willingly turn their ships over to the Germans. In fact, Italian radio stations are reported to have appealed to the crews of the fleet to sink their ships rather than permit them to fall into Nazi hands.

What use the Germans could make of Italian ships is problematical. They have not been able to make effective use of their own ships, so it seems doubtful that results could be obtained with strange installations.

Perhaps some of the lighter craft such as destroyers, submarines, and motor torpedo boats could be turned to account if Nazi crews could be provided.

The crew for a ship is not merely an assembly of men. These men must be trained in their duties, and many must be specialists. How can Germany currently struggling desperately with a shortage of manpower produce crews?

Mixed crews will not give good results. They do not speak the same language and have dissimilar national and personal customs.

Nevertheless, as long as Italy has ships afloat, they constitute a threat that must be guarded against. Throughout its entire length, both coasts of the Adriatic are studded with harbors in which Italian ships can be used to make Allied landings on the east coast of the Balkan Peninsula difficult and costly.

Another serious result of these ships remaining in Axis hands, is the continued necessity of diverting Allied ships to seal the Strait of Otranto to keep Italian ships within the Adriatic. This task will not require anything like the number of ships formerly needed to guard the entire length of the Mediterranean, but they are ships which could advantageously be employed in projected operations against Japan.

The opinions contained in the above article are those of the writer and are not to be construed as reflecting the views of the Navy Department or of the naval service at large.

Associated Press; Wide World

It Isn't Mare Nostrum Any More

On an occasion when ships of the Italian fleet came out of their hiding the battleship Conte di Cavour (above foreground) and the Littorio were hit by United States Army heavy bombers. When Hitler visited Naples a naval display was put on in his honor. The Conte di Cavour is seen plying the sea ahead of her sistership, the Giulio Cesare.

Demand for peace rises as raids grow — Allies must line up political with strategic policy.

By J. Emlyn Williams
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Aug. 16—With the Italian unilateral declaration of Rome as an open city and Allied bombings of north Italian industrial centers increasing the popular demand for peace, United Nations leaders must line up their political policy with their strategic in order to end the Italian war in the quickest time, according to general press comment here today.

The Italian decision on Rome is seen here as raising many problems for the United Nations, particularly since the right decision depends largely upon the right interpretation of the Badoglio Government's real intentions, whether these aim at helping Germany's time-playing game or at bringing Italy out of the war.

The fundamental problem for the United Nations is not the technical military question of when, and under what circumstances, an open city declaration becomes binding upon the belligerents.

It is, rather, to decide where Marshal Badogio's apparently confused policy is leading.

Are his various recent acts simply moves of a weak and incompetent man or astute political tricks whereby the Marshal in cooperation with the German and pro-German Italians allows the Germans valuable time in which to regroup the Reich defensive around the inner citadel of the so-called fortress of Europe?

Must Await Developments

The answer to that question can only come with actual developments. What is clear, however, is that the Germans are carefully noting how the United Nations treat Rome since this may serve as an indication of the later treatment of Berlin, Vienna or other Axis Capitals.

It is interesting to note that already the Hungarian press has been protesting the nonmilitary nature of Budapest and talking about declaring it an open city.

Marshal Badoglio appears to be achieving little as far as the unity of Italy is concerned mainly because he and the people of Italy are seeking different ends.

Marshal Badoglio's great aim is to save the dynasty tarnished by its support of Mussolini and unconstitutional practices for more than two decades, while the people want peace above all else.

The Allied bombing of north Italian industrial centers, especially Milan, is leading to general demands for peace by the workers.

Marshal Badoglio has hitherto failed to satisfy this popular demand, and the brief interregnum of liberty he granted after Mussolini's fall was soon replaced by attempts to restore the old repression with the help of his Police Chief, Darmine Senise.

Key Held by Italian Workers

The fact is in Italy that today after 21 years of Fascism there's no bourgeoisie—no backing in the country for the kind of regime of stabilization which Marshal Badoglio is aiming at.

There are a few big monopolists who derived profits from Fascist public works and Fascist wars, but the key to the real situation is with Italian labor, especially the railway workers.

It is significant that the Committee for Union of the Italian People, which is composed of intellectual liberals, Roman Catholic peasants, radicals, Socialists and Communists, has given the lead to popular feelings in their united front program demanding immediate opening of negotiations of peace and friendship with the Allies on the basis of the Atlantic Charter.

Strategy and Politics

The problem of an open city for Rome again raises an issue which is not only one of strategy, but also of politics. This introduces what the Economist of London calls "the problem of color or ideological basis" of the Allies' political strategy.

"In 1918 it was clear self-confidence was remarkably effective," the Economist says. "The alternative to authoritarian regimes was put in terms of a full democratic government. . . . Today the people of Italy are showing that after 20 years of total authoritarianism the fundamental liberties of a constitutional and democratic way of life haven't lost their appeal.

"Men still want to be free and want freedom with a passion which may well disconcert the British and Americans who have come to take it for granted.

"The danger is that the military approach which is still predominant in Britain and the United States may lead to an exaggerated emphasis on 'order,' and an equally exaggerated tendency to see 'anarchy' in any popular civilian expression of the people's revolt against absolutism."

The article, which expresses what many here are feeling, ends with the hope that from the present Roosevelt-Churchill meeting will emerge a more positive and vigorous political line toward Italy and Europe generally.

Indian Nationalist Asks For Coalition Regimes

NEW DELHI, India, Aug. 16—Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, Indian Nationalist leader, here recently for meetings of the standing committee of the Nonparty Conference, in speaking of the new Viceroy of India, said: "I have no prejudice against Lord Wavell because he is a soldier, for experience has shown that many military men possess greater wisdom and statesmanship than so-called parliamentarians.

"Lord Wavell has yet to prove himself as Viceroy, but I think that meanwhile something should be done to improve a bad situation and make his way smooth."

Sir Tej expressed the opinion that Congress leaders who have now been confined nearly a year should be released. "They should be let out and given a clear chance to review the whole situation, bring about peace between different interests and communities, and settle down to constructive work," he declared.

He considered that while Congress might be justly blamed by dispassionate judges for passing their resolution last August, regarding a civil disobedience campaign, the Government of India could also be blamed for ineptitude for allowing the situation to deteriorate to such an extent.

Depends on Good Will

Referring to the Provinces, Sir Tej said: "If Congress leaders refuse to assume responsibility in the Provinces and pledge full support to the war effort, others must be asked to assume that responsibility. I think coalition governments could be established and would be stable if the Governors showed capacity and good will."

The statement issued by the Standing Committee calls for a policy of reconciliation and makes an earnest appeal, on the one hand that the Government release Congress leaders and, on the other hand, that Mohandas K. Gandhi withdraw his threat of mass civil disobedience.

Nonparty leaders express the hope that Congressmen would participate in coalition governments in the Provinces, but appeal to them if not prepared to do so, to give others a fair chance of carrying on the administration.

Day-by-Day Procedure

Explaining this proposal at a press conference, Sir Tej said: "I should like the Viceroy to choose an individual—whether Muslem, Hindu, or Christian would make no difference to me—and ask him to choose a government which would by convention carry on day-to-day administration without interference. No act of Parliament would be necessary for this development.

"I have always maintained that during the war, responsibility should be to the Crown, and the Government should not be removable by adverse vote of the Legislature, but Indianization alone is not enough without greater power and collective working. If such steps as we advocate were taken and changes took place simultaneously in both the Center and the Provinces, I am convinced that this would have a great psychological effect."

'Biscuit Bombers' Real Heroes; Southwest Pacific Work Vital

SOMEWHERE IN NEW GUINEA (AP)—Ground troops call them "biscuit bombers." To the fighting pilots of Flying Fortress bombers and lightning interceptors, they are, genially and appreciatively, "flying truck drivers."

But call them what you will, they still are heroes and one of the most important cogs in the aerial machine that powers the war in the Southwest Pacific.

They are the transport pilots and crews—the young men who fly into enemy-haunted skies to drop parcels and food and supplies to isolated United Nations ground forces. They land on rough jungle clearings, not far from Japanese lines, to bring in troop reinforcements and to remove the wounded to secure areas.

The oldest troop-carrier group in the Southwest Pacific actually grew up with the place, in a manner of speaking.

Beginning of Group

Composed originally of bomber and pursuit pilots who started for the Philippines and were diverted to Australia when war broke out in the Pacific, the organization "just growed," adding mechanics here, pilots and radio operators there.

In April a year ago they became transport squadrons. In July they became troop-carrier squadrons. In November, when they began operations in New Guinea, they were a full-fledged troop-carrier group, flying more different kinds of planes than the Troop-Carrier Command back in Indianapolis would have believed possible.

At the present writing this troop-carrier group has totaled 15,581 combat missions. A combat mission is any flight on which enemy interception is probable and expected.

Pilots who only this month celebrated the first anniversary of their graduation from flying school already have become the "old men" of troop-carrier operations in New Guinea.

In nine months, through the battle for the Kokoda track, through the Buna and Sanananda Point campaigns, through the hairbreadth standoff at Wau in February, some fliers have flown more than 300 combat missions each.

Many Honors

Personnel of the troop carriers have received more than 1,200 medals of all types—Air Medals, Silver Stars, Purple Hearts, Soldier's Medals, Distinguished Flying Crosses and a variety of oak leaf clusters.

The important thing is how much material troop carriers in New Guinea deliver, how many troops and jeeps and trucks and tons of supplies they fly over the Owen Stanley mountains and land—or drop—on the other side.

During one average month, the group's big C-47 transport planes flew 5,378 tons of cargo from the rim of the combat zone to the front lines.

In the useful and illustrative statistical term of ton-miles—tons carried multiplied by miles flown—they have averaged more than 600,000 a month. They fly more than 3,500 hours every month in some of the world's worst weather.

Tokyo Praises U. S. Fighters

NEW YORK, Aug. 16 (AP)—The Japanese Navy's propaganda chief in a speech paid tribute to American "fighting spirit" and repeated the frequent warning that Japan will be attacked from the air, the Tokyo Radio said today in a broadcast recorded by United States Government monitors.

"The counteroffensive of the American forces at the present time in the Solomons and New Guinea is extremely furious and the fighting spirit of the men and officers of the American forces is also excellent," said Capt. Etsuzo Kurihara. "They do not give our forces even a moment of rest."

Captain Kurihara said the United States had been "defeated" at the war's outset, but had "finally braced herself and has come forward with counteroffensives." He said these had been expected as a "natural thing for the enemy, strategically speaking." He continued:

"With her counteroffensives the enemy is planning to carry out bombing attacks on our important bases and on the important industrial districts, ports, railways, and government quarters, thereby destroying the production and fighting spirit of the home front. Vital facilities and the determination of the entire people to cope with such events must be strengthened."

The radiocast quoted Captain Kurihara as saying the Pacific war was one of attrition, with each side trying to destroy great quantities of its enemy's equipment and simultaneously out-producing the other.

"To meet enemy America, which makes her economic and production power her greatest weapon, we, too, must reply with our economic and production power."

Captain Kurihara acknowledged that Japan had a shortage of ships, but said that by using more land transportation and increasing ship production this could be eliminated.

He spoke at the Ichihara Naval Training Center. It was his first public address in his new capacity as Navy Propaganda Chief.

Dutch East Indies Training Officers For Reoccupation

MELBOURNE, Aug. 16 (AP)—The Netherlands Indies Government has established a Melbourne school to train civil servants for the unoccupied parts of the Netherlands East Indies and for the islands of the Dutch Archipelago as they are liberated.

The school received a message from Queen Wilhelmina today commending the undertaking in these words: "The course for civil servants established on Australia's hospitable soil will offer its students the opportunity to become well-prepared defenders and assistants of the new Indies."

Netherlands authorities explained that the institute would be of considerable value to the Allied war effort in making it possible to place liberated territories now held by the Japanese, in the hands of men thoroughly trained in administration.

The school is attended by Indonesians from different parts of the Netherlands East Indies, and from the Netherlands Navy, Army and Air Force who have served in America, Britain and Australia. Among them are several who escaped the Japanese occupation.

Several Dutch law and administration experts who previously held important posts in various sections of the world, are serving as lecturers.

Closing Prices on N. Y. Stock Exchange

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Acme Steel (3)	1	53½	53½	53½	+1½
Adams Exp (1.15g)	5	10½	10½	10½	
Addressog-Mult 1	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	— ⅛
Air Reduction 3a	4	43⅛	42⅞	42⅞	— ⅛
Alaska Juneau	15	5½	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
Allegheny Corp	5	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
Allegheny pf xw	12	25	24½	24½	
Alleg pf $30 xw	22	25⅛	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅜
Alleg Lud $ 1.05g	6	27	26⅝	27	+ ⅛
Ar Chae & Dye (6)	1	153	153	153	
Allied Stri (.60)	9	13⅜	13¼	13⅜	+ ⅛
Allied St pf (5)	1	92¾	92¼	92¼	— ¼
Allis-Ch Mfg 2½g	16	38¼	37½	37½	— ½
Alpha P Chem 3½g	1	20⅛	20¼	20¼	+ ¼
Amerada Pet (2)	8	81½	81¼	81½	+ ⅜
Am Airlines 1½xr	4	69½	68¾	68¼	—1¼
Am Cable & Rad	5	7	6⅞	6⅞	
Am Can (3)	1	83¾	83¾	83¾	+ ¼
Am Can pf (7)	20	184¼	184¼	184¼	+ ¼
Am Car & Fdy 4g	11	37¾	37¼	37½	+ ¼
Am C&F pf 12½g	3	71¾	71½	71½	+ ½
Am Ch & Cab (1g)	5	21½	21⅛	21½	
Am Chicle (4a)	10	108½	108½	108½	— ½
Am Export L (1g)	9	27¼	27	27	
Am & For Power	24	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
Am&FP$6pf 2.85k	2	72½	72¼	72¼	+ ¼
Am&FP$7pf 3.32k	2	81	81	81	+1
Am & FP 2 pf	9	21¾	21	21	+ ¼
Am-Haw $5 1½g	1	32¼	32¼	32¼	+ ¼
Am Hide&Leath	2	3¾	3½	3½	— ⅛
Am Home Pr 2.40	2	68	67⅞	67⅞	+ ⅜
Am Ice	8	4⅛	4	4	+ ⅛
Am Ice pf (½xr)	2	52¼	52¼	52¼	+ ½
Am Internat ¼g	2	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
Am Locomotive	2	13½	13½	13½	
Am Loco pf 3½xk	1	100	100	100	+ ¼
Am M & Fdy .40g	3	14½	14¼	14½	
Am Metal pf 6	80	123	123	123	
Am News 1.80	20	34	34	34	
Am Pow & Light	2	3	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
Am P & L $6 pf	7	42¼	41¾	41¾	+ ⅛
Am P & Lt $5 pf	20	40½	39¾	39¾	— ¾
Am Rad&St S .30g	24	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
Am Rad&StSpf 7	10	169½	169½	169½	— ½
Am Roll Mill .60g	4	14¼	14	14	— ¼
Am R M pf 4½	130	65½	65½	65½	
Am Safety Raz ½g	2	14¼	14¼	14¼	— ¼
Am Seating ½g	2	16½	16⅜	16½	+ ¼
Am Ship Bld 2g	20	29¼	29¼	29½	+ ⅛
Am Smelt&R (2)	8	39⅝	39½	39½	
Am Smelt pf 7	10	160	160	160	
Am Snuff (1.80g)	1	40	40	40	— ⅜
Am Stl Fdrs 1¾xg	1	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	+ ⅛
Am Stores (¾g)	1	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
Am Stove .90g	2	17¼	16¾	16¾	+ ⅛
Am Sugar Ref 1½g	6	28⅝	28½	28½	+ ⅛
Am Sug pf (7)	2	112	111⅞	112	+1½
Am Tel & Tel (9)	10	154⅛	153⅞	153⅞	— ⅛
Am Tobacco (3a)	2	56½	56½	56½	
Am Tob pf (6)	60	145	144	145	+1
Am Tobacco B (3a)	5	57½	57⅜	57½	+ ⅛
Am Type Fdrs ½g	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
Am Viscose 1½g	2	45¼	45¼	45¾	+ ¼
Am Water Works	5	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	— ⅛
Am Wool pf (4k)		74	74	74	+ ½
Am Zinc L & S	4	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
Anaconda Cop 1½g	18	26	25⅞	26⅞	+ ⅛
Anac W&C ½g	1	26	26	26	— ¼
Anchor Hock .30g	1	22	22	22	+ ½
Arm D pf cld Se22	2	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛	
Andes Copper (.40g)	1	12	12	12	
Armour III pr pf	1	68½	68½	68½	— ½
Armour III	14	5⅜	5½	5½	— ⅛
Armstrong Ck ¾g	5	35½	34¾	35⅜	+ ⅞
Arnold Const (½)	1	9½	9½	9½	— ¼
Assd Dry Gds ½g	15	14⅛	13¾	13⅞	+ ⅛
Asso D G 2pf 7	10	85	85	85	+ ¾
Atch T & SF 4½g	34	60¼	59⅛	59⅛	+ ¼
Atch T&S F pf (5)	2	85	85	85	
Atl Coast L 1½g	13	30¾	29	29	—1¼
Atl G & W I (3e)	3	30	29¾	29¾	— ¼
Atl G&WI pf 2½g	1	57	56½	57	+ ½
Atl Refining .55g	2	26¼	26	26⅛	+ ⅜
Atl Refing pf 4	50	111¾	111¾	111¾	
Atlas Corp (½g)	6	11¼	11	11	
Atlas Pow 2¼g	70	65½	65	65½	
Austin Nichols	1	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
Aust N pr A 2k	30	78¼	78¼	72¼	+ ¼
Aviation Cp (.10g)	28	4¼	4⅜	4⅜	
Baldwin Loco xr	25	17⅜	16⅞	17	
Balt & Ohio	11	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	+ ⅛
Balt & Ohio pf	7	10⅞	10¼	10⅝	+ ⅜
Bangor & Ar	3	9¾	9¾	9¾	+ ¼
Barber Asphalt	1	24	24	24	
Barker Bros (1¼g)	2	11	11	11	+ ¼
Barnsdall Oil .60	1	17½	17½	17⅜	
Bath Iron Wks 3g	9	18	17¾	17⅞	+ ⅛
Bayuk Cigars 1½	2	26⅞	26¾	26⅞	+ ⅛
Beech Aire 1e	5	12¾	12½	12½	+ ¼
Bell Aircraft (1g)	3	14	13⅞	13⅞	
Bendix Aviat 1½g	6	35¼	35⅛	35⅛	— ¼
Benef In L (.60g)	4	16	16	16	
Best Foods (.80g)	8	15	14⅞	15	+ ⅛
Beth Steel 4½g	10	59¼	59⅛	59½	— ⅛
Bigelow-San 1½g	1	33½	33½	33½	+ ½
Black&Decker 1.60	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	—1¼
Blaw-Knox (.20g)	2	9	9	9	
Boeing Airpl (1g)	5	15¼	15¼	15½	— ¼
Bon Ami B 2½	30	48	48	48	
Bond Stores 1.60	10	29⅜	29	29	— ⅜
Borden Co (.90g)	17	28⅝	28⅜	28⅝	+ ⅛
Bridgeport Br ½g	4	10½	10⅜	10½	
Briggs Mfg(2)	5	27¼	27¼	27¼	+ ½
Borg-Warner 1.60	9	33¾	33½	33½	— ¼
Bklyn-Man Transit	5	⅛	⅛	⅛	
Bklyn Un Gas ¼g	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	+ ¼
Brunswick-B ¾g	2	18¼	18	18	— ¼
Bucyrus-Erie ¼g	1	8½	8½	8½	+ ⅛
Bucy-Erie pf 7	30	116¾	116½	116½	+ ¼
Budd Mfg	10	6⅞	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
BuddMfg 5pf .83⅓	210	54	53¾	53¾	+1¼
Budd Mfg pf	10	107½	107½	107½	+1
Budd Wheel (¼g)	4	8¼	8	8	— ⅛
Bulova Watch (2)	1	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞	+ ⅜
Burr Add Mach .60	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	— ⅛
Butler Bros (.45g)	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
Butler Bros pf 1½	3	28½	28½	28½	+ ½
Butte Cop&Z 1⅛e	2	3¼	3¼	3¾	+ ⅛
Bush Termin'l .20g	5	4¼	4¼	4½	— ⅛
Byers (AM) Co	8	14¼	14	14¼	+ ¼
Byron Jackson ¼g	2	19⅜	19⅛	19⅜	+ ¼
Calif Pack (1½)	2	26¼	26¼	26¼	
Callahan Zinc Lead	3	1	1	1	
Calum & Hec .45g	3	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
Campbell Wy ½g	4	16¾	16½	16½	— ¼
Can Dry G Ale .60	4	23½	22¼	22¾	— ⅜
Canadian Pacific	22	10	9¾	9⅞	— ⅛
Caro C & O (5)	170	96¾	96¼	96¾	+1
Carriers & Gen .20	2	4¼	4¼	4¼	+ ⅛
Caterpil Tractor 2	1	48	48	48	+ ⅜
Celanese Corp (1g)	5	37¾	36½	37	
Celanese 7 pf 7	10	114	114	114	
Celanese pr pf 7	10	126¾	126¾	126¾	— ⅛
Celotex Corp (¾)	3	13¼	13¼	13¼	
Celotex Cp pf 1	2	19	19	19	+ ¼
Cent Aguirre 1½	3	19	19	19	
Cent Foundry .10g	3	2¾	2⅝	2¾	+ ⅛
Cent RR NJ	16	12	11¼	11¼	+ ¼
Cent V Sug 2½e	1	20½	20½	20½	
Cerro de Pas (4)	3	36¾	36⅝	36¾	+ ⅛
Cert-teed 6 pf	1	56	55½	55½	
Champ P&F pf6	120	107½	107¼	107¼	
Checker Cab	3	30¼	29⅞	30¼	+1⅜
Ches & Ohio (3)	22	46¼	45½	45⅝	+ ¼
Chi & E III	5	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
Chi&E I A 1.50g	2	13	13	13	+ ¼
Chi Grt West	5	4¾	4½	4½	— ¼
Chi Grt W pf 2½k	7	19½	19¼	19⅜	+ ⅛
Chi Pneu Tool (2)	1	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	
ChiPT pref 2½	10	51	5	51	
Chrysler Cp 2½g	11	77½	76¾	77	+ ¼
City Ice & F 1.20	11	15½	15½	15½	+ ⅛
Climax Mol 1.20a	1	39½	39½	39½	
Cluett Peabody 1e	1	36	36	36	— ¼
Cluett Pea pf 7	40	148½	148½	148½	+ ½
Coca-Cola (3)	1	114	114	114	+1
Coca-Cola A 3	200	65⅜	64⅝	64⅜	— ⅜
Colgate & Alk	1	25	25	25	
Colgate-Palm-P ½	2	20¼	20¼	20¼	+ ¼
Col & South	140	11¼	11	11	— ¼
Col & So 1pf	170	11⅜	11	11	— ⅜
Col & Sou 2pf	190	10⅞	10½	10⅝	+ ⅛
Columb Br A .90g	4	21⅞	21⅜	21⅞	+ ⅜
Colum G & E	14	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
Col G&E 6 pf 6	6	71½	71	71	+ ½
Col G&El 5pf 5	30	65½	65¼	65½	+1¼
Coml Invest Tr (3)	1	43	43	43	— ¼
Coml Solvents .30g	25	14⅝	14	14⅛	+ ⅛
Com'wlth & South	48	¾	⅜	¾	+ ⅛
Com & Sou pf (3k)	5	63¾	63	63¾	— ⅛
Conwith Ed 1.05g	15	26¼	25⅞	25⅞	— ¼
Congoleum-Nairn 1	3	23⅝	23¼	23⅝	+1
Consol Cigar 1½g	3	21	20¾	21	+ ⅛
Con C pr pf cld6½	10	105¾	105¾	105¾	— ¼
Cons Coppermine	6	4⅜	4¼	4¼	
Cons Edison 1.60	38	22¾	22¼	22½	
Cons Edison pf (5)	2	104¼	104¼	104¼	
Consol Film Ind	3	2¾	2¾	2¾	+ ⅛
Cons Film I pf ½k	1	15¾	15¾	15½	+ ¼
Cons Vultee (1e)	6	15	14¾	14¾	— ¼
Cons Vultee pf 1¼k	3	23	22¾	22¾	— ¼

Today's Sales (est.)	500,000
Previous day's sales	209,800
1943 volume to date	205,472,528
1942 volume to date	33,171,907

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Consol'n Coal	3	11⅜	11	11¼	+ ⅜
Consol Coal pf 2½	1	38	38	38	+1¼
Consn P pf 4½	110	102¾	102¼	102¾	+ ½
Cont Baking ⅓xp	2	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
Cont Baking pf (8)	1	165	165	165	—1
Container Corp ½g	2	20¼	20⅛	20⅛	
Cont Can (¼g)	9	33½	32¾	32¾	+ ¾
Cont Dia Fib .45g	1	12½	12½	12½	
Cont Ins (1.60a)	2	47½	47½	47½	
Cont Motors .30g	20	5⅛	⅜	5¼	
Cont Oil Del (1)	20	34½	34½	34½	
Copperweld Stl .80	1	13½	13½	13½	— ⅜
Cop'wd S'pf 2½	10	52	52	52	
Corn Exch 2.40	110	44¾	44½	44¾	+ ¼
Corn Prod (2.60)	9	59½	58½	59	— ½
Coty Inc (.15g)	2	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
Coty International	3	2½	2	2	— ⅛
Crane Co (1e)	11	20¼	19⅞	20	+ ⅛
Cream of Wh 1½g	1	22¼	22¼	22¼	— ½
Crosley Corp ½g	2	20¼	20	20¼	+ ¼
Crown Cork&S 1¼g	2	27½	27¼	27¼	— ⅛
Crown Zeller (1)	4	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
Crown Zell pf 5	80	98½	98½	98½	+ ⅛
Crucible Stl (2e)	3	32⅜	32¼	32¼	
Crucible Stl pf (5)	1	75½	75½	75½	+ ½
Cuba RR pf	210	21½	21½	21½	+ ⅜
Cuban-Am Sug ¾e	9	12	11⅞	11⅞	
Cudahy Packing	3	18½	18½	18½	
Curtis Publishing	29	6⅞	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
Curtis Pub pf	10	76	76	76	+1
Curt P pr pf 4¼xk	2	41½	41¼	41¼	+ ¼
Curtiss-Wright 1e	32	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	
Curtis Wr A 1½xg	1	20¼	2 ⅛	20¼	— ⅛
Cutler-Hammer ⅓e	9	22¾	22¼	22⅝	+ ⅛
Davison Chem (1g)	4	14¾	14⅝	14¾	+ ⅛
Deere & Co (1g)	4	37¾	36½	36½	
Deere & Co pf 1.40	1	34¾	34¾	34¾	+ ⅛
Deisel-Wem-G ⅓g	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	— ⅛
Del & Hudson	8	14⅛	14	14	
Del Lack & West	25	7¼	7	7	
Det Edison .90g	2	21⅛	21¼	21½	
Devoe&Ray A 1	190	30	29½	29½	— ⅛
Diam Match 1½	1	30¼	30	30	— ¼
Dist Corp-S h2.22	4	30	29¾	30	+ ¼
Dixie Cup (1½g)	1	14	14	14	+ ½
Dixie C A 2½	100	43¾	43¾	43¾	+ ¼
Doehler Die C ⅜g	3	28⅜	28	28	— ⅜
DomeMines h1.20g	2	21¼	21¼	21¼	
Douglas Aircraft 5e	3	60	59⅞	59⅞	— ⅛
Dresser Mfg 1e	2	29⅝	29½	29⅝	+ ⅛
du Pont deN (2g)	3	145½	144½	144½	— ½
du Pont pf 4½	2	129½	129½	129½	
Eastern Air L	3	38½	38	38	— ½
Eastern Roll Mill	9	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	
Eastman Kodak 5	2	160½	160	160½	— ½
Eaton Mfg (3)	3	40¾	40⅜	40⅜	+ ⅛
Edis Bros Strs .80	3	17⅝	17⅜	17⅜	+ ⅛
El & Mus Ind .06g	1	4	4	4	
El Auto-Lite 1g	3	35¼	35¼	35⅜	+ ⅜
Elec Boat (⅓g)	3	10¾	10¾	10¾	
El Power & Lt	22	5	4¾	5	+ ⅛
El Pr&Lt $6 pf	7	74¼	73	73½	
El Pr&Lt $7 pf	20	78	78	78	+ ⅛
El Storage Bat (2)	2	40⅝	39⅞	40⅝	— ⅛
El Paso N G 2.40	1	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	
Endicott-J pf 5	30	117	117	117	+1¼
Eng Pub Service	4	6¾	6⅝	6¾	
Eng PS $5 pf 5	50	81¼	81	81	+1
EngPS$5½pf5½xr	40	84	84	84	+1¼
Equit Off Bldg	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	+ ⅛
Erie RR (½g)	4	12	11⅞	12	
Erie RR ct ½g	21	2	11½	11½	— ⅛
Erie RR pf A (5)	3	50	49	49	— ½
Evans Products	3	12⅜	12⅛	12⅜	+ ⅛
Eureka Vac Cl ¼g	4	8	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
Ex-Cell-O (2.60)	2	24⅜	24½	24⅜	— ⅛
Fairbanks Morse 1a	1	35	35	35	+ ¼
Fajardo Sugar (2)	1	24¼	24¼	24¼	+ ¼
Fed'l&Traction¾xg		16¼	16¼	16¼	
Fed Mng&Smelt 3g	1	24¼	24¼	24¼	+ ¼
Fed M Truck .20g	2	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
Fed D Strs 1.40a	7	23¾	22¾	23¾	+1¼
Fid P Fire 1.1.60a	2	49	49	49	+ ¼
Firest T&R 1½xg	10	39	38¼	39	+1
First Nat Strs 2½	3	38	37¾	38	+ ¾
Flintkote ⅓g	7	19½	19½	19½	
Flintkote pf4½	100	106	106	106	— ¼
Food Fair Strs (1)	2	12¼	12	12	— ⅜
Fost W6 pf 1½	10	19½	19½	19½	+1
Francisco Sugar	1		11	11	
Freeport Sulph (2)	35	35	34½	35	+ ½
Fruehauf Tra 1.40	1	28½	28¼	28½	
Gabriel Co .(20g)	1	3	3	3	
Gair (Robert) ¼xe	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
Gamewell 1½g	20	24½	24½	24½	
Gar Wood Ind .35g	7	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
Gaylord Cont ½xa	1	13	13	13	+ ½
Gen Am Trans 1g	1	43⅜	43⅜	43⅜	— ⅜
Gen Baking .45g	6	8¼	8¼	8¼	+ ⅛
Gen Cable	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
Gen Cab'e A	1	13	13	13	— ⅛
Gen Cb pf 5½xh	70	87	86¼	86⅛	—1¼
Gen Elec (1.40)	51	37¼	36½	36¾	— ⅛
Gen Foods 1.20g	1	41⅜	41⅜	41⅜	+ ⅜
Gen Fds pf4½	70	116½	116¼	116½	+ ½
Gen G & El A	8	1½	1⅜	1½	
Gen Motors 1½g	49	51¾	51⅜	51¾	
Gen Out Advert	3	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
Gen Prec Eq ½g	4	20¾	20¼	20¼	— ⅛
Gen Print Ink .20g	3	7¼	7¼	7¼	+ ⅛
Gen Ry Signal ½g	3	20½	20½	20½	
Gen Real&Util	12	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
Gen Refract .60g	3	19¼	19	19	— ¼
Gen Shoe ¾g	2	14¾	14¾	14¾	— ⅛
Gen S C pf 4½k	20	83½	82¼	82¼	— ¾
Gen T & Rub ½g	1	21¼	21¼	21¼	+ ⅛
Gillette Saf R ¼g	2	7½	7½	7½	— ¼
Gimbel Bros .30g	19	12½	12⅜	12⅜	+ ⅛
Glidden Cp (.60g)	2	19½	19½	19½	+ ¼
Gobel (Adolf)	5	1⅛	1	1⅛	
Goebel Brew (.20)	2	2¾	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
Goodrich (BF) ½g	8	39½	38⅞	39⅛	+ ½
Goodrich pf (5)	2	100½	100½	100½	+ ¾
Goodyear Tire 1½g	40	38	37⅞	37¾	+ ⅛
Goodyear T&R pf 5	2	105¼	105⅛	105⅛	+ ⅛
Goth Hosiery (¼e)	1	6¾	6⅝	6¾	+ ⅛
Goth Hos pf 7	50	88½	88½	88½	+2
Graham-Paige Mot	9	1½	1⅜	1⅜	
Granby Con M .60	5	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
Grant (WT) 1.40	1	32½	32½	32½	
Gt Nor Ir Ore ct 2e	3	16½	16¼	16½	+ ⅛
Gt Nor Ry pf 1g	60	28¾	27¾	27¾	— ⅛
Gt West Sug 1½g	1	24⅞	24¼	24¼	— ⅜
Greyhound Corp (1)	9	18¼	18¼	18¼	— ⅛
Grum Air En 1g	1	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	— ⅛
Guantan Sugar	11	4¾	4¼	4¼	
Guantan Sug pf	20	137	135	137	+5
Gulf Mob & Ohio	30	7¾	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
Gulf Mob&Ohio pf	1	36	36	36	+ ½
Gulf Oil 1	13	48	47¾	47⅞	+ ⅛
Hall Print (1)	4	16⅛	16½	16⅞	+ ⅜
Harb-Walker ¾xg	2	16½	16¼	16½	— ⅛
Hayes Indust .15g	3	7½	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
Hayes Mfg	1	24¾	24¾	24¾	
Hercules Motors 1	5	15½	15	15½	
Hercules Powd (1g)	2	77¼	76⅝	77¼	+ ¼
Hersh Ch cv pf 4a	1	118	118	118	+5
Holland Furn (2)	2	35	34¾	35	+ ⅛
Hollander&Son ¾xg	1	17⅜	16⅜	17⅜	+ ⅜
Homestake Mining	4	38	37⅞	38	
Houd-Hersh B ½g	2	15½	15½	15½	+ ¼
Houston Oil	1	7½	7½	7½	
Household Fin (4)	1	53½	53½	53½	— ⅜
Howe Sound (3)	6	33¼	32½	33¼	— ¼
Hudson Bay (h2)	7	26	25⅞	25⅞	— ⅛
Hudson Motor .10g	3	10	9⅞	9⅞	+ ⅛
Hupp Motor	1	1½	1½	1½	
Illinois Central	18	13¼	12⅞	12⅞	
Ill Cent LL (4)	130	45½	45	45	— ½
Ill Central pf	6	29½	28¼	29½	+2
Indiana P&L .90g	2	17¾	17¾	17¾	+ ¼
Indus Rayon (2)	1	40¼	40¼	40¼	— ⅜
Inland Steel (3g)	4	70	69¾	70	
Inspirat C Cop ¾g	7	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	
Insuransh ct (.20)	1	8	8	8	
Interch Co pf 6	10	114	114	114	
Intercon Rubber 1e	2	7¼	7¼	7¼	
Interlake Iron ½e	2	8	7¾	7¾	
Int Bus Mach (6a)	1	172	172	172	+2
Int Harvester (2)	4	69	68½	69	+ ½
Int Harv pf (7)	50	175½	175	175½	+ ½
Int Hydro-Elec A	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
Int Mer&Ch pf 4	1	62	62	62	
Int Mining	2	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	+ ⅛
Int Nick Can (2)	17	30½	30¼	30¼	— ¼
Int Paper	13	11	10⅝	10⅝	— ¼
Int Pap pf (5)	2	81½	81½	81½	+1
Int Ry pf 1¾xk	90	63½	63	63¼	+ ⅛
Int Shoe (1.80)	1	36⅞	36⅞	36⅞	+ ⅛
Int Silver (2½xg)	2	45½	45	45	— ¼
Int Tel & Tel	28	14⅛	14	14	— ⅛
Int T & T for ct	1	14½	14½	14¼	+ ⅛
Interst Dept S ¾xg	2	14¾	14¾	14⅞	+ ⅛
Int Dept S pr 7	10	109½	109½	09½	+1
Imartype Corp ⅓g	1	15½	15½	15½	— ¼
Johns-Manville 1g	6	85¾	85½	85¾	+ ¼
Jones&L Stl 1½g	3	23¼	23	23	— ⅛
Kalam St&F (.60)	2	17⅝	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
Kan City South	5	21¼	21¼	21¼	— ⅛
Kan City Sou pf 2r	1	23¾	23⅝	23¾	+ ¼
Kayser (J) (½g)	1	14	14	14	— ¼
Kelsey-Hay A 1½	1	22	22	22	
Kelsey-H B 1½g	6	14	13¾	14	— ¼
Kennecott Cop 1g	18	31¼	1	1	+ ¼
Keystone S&W ½g	2	19¾	19¼	19¾	+ ⅛
Kresge (SS) ¾g	2	24	23¾	24	+ ¼
Kress (SH) (1.60)	2	30½	30½	30½	+ ½
Kroger Grocery (2)	2	30½	30½	30½	
Laclede Gas	80	14¼	14¼	14¼	+ ¼
Laclede Gas pf	3	69	65	67¼	+2¾
Lambert Co (1½)	2	25	25	25	
Lehigh Val Coal pf	2	15¾	15½	15½	— ⅜
Leh Val RR (1a)	4	6	5⅞	5⅞	
Lehman Corp 1a	10	29⅛	28¾	28¾	— ⅜
Lehr & Fink 1.05g	2	20¾	20½	20½	+ ⅛
Lib-O-F Glass ⅓g	1	39½	39½	39½	+ ⅜
Libby McN&L .45g	27	7¼	7⅛	7¼	+ ⅛
Life Savers (1.60)	1	39	39	39	+ ⅞
Liggett&Myers (3)	3	68	67½	67½	—1
Liggett&My B (3)	2	70¼	70¼	70¼	
Lima Locomo 1g	5	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	
Link-Belt (2)	1	39½	39½	39½	— ½
Lion Oil Ref (1)	7	20½	20	20½	+ ⅛

News and Comment About Business and Finance

Big Insurance Firms Battle Rising Prices

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 16—A campaign against the rising cost of living by means of advertisements in daily and weekly newspapers and farm journals and by direct communications to millions of policy holders was opened by life insurance companies throughout the country today.

"In assuming an active role in the battle to hold down prices," George L. Harrison, chairman of a policy committee of the life insurance concerns, declared, "The life insurance companies have been influenced by the important part that the 67,00,000 policy holders and their life insurance play in the social and economic welfare of the country and by the opportunity afforded to render a service to the nation as a whole.

"An uncontrolled rise in prices would not only impair the effectiveness of the war effort, but it would also seriously complicate the transition of the national economy from war to peace.

"The fight against inflation can be won only with the understanding co-operation of the American people as a whole. Government action alone is not the complete answer. There is much that all of us can do to co-operate. It is the primary objective of this compaign, therefore, to point out some of the ways in which we may all do our share."

The policy committee announced a 7-point plan of action to urge on all Americans, as follows:

1. Buy and hold war bonds, to lend our country the money it needs to fight the war to victory.
2. Pay willingly your share of taxes, including increased taxes, that our country needs.
3. Provide for your own and your family's future by adequate life insurance and savings.
4. Reduce your debts as much as possible and avoid making needless new ones.
5. Buy only what you need and make what you have last longer.
6. Live faithfully by the rationing rules to conserve goods of which there are shortages.
7. Co-operate with our Government's price and wage stabilization program.

The campaign is being managed by the Institute of Life Insurance under the supervision and direction of the policy committee. A major part of the fund being raised by the companies will be expended on newspaper advertising, with frequent insertions scheduled in 285 papers in principal cities from coast to coast.

Flour Ceiling Revision Weighed

WASHINGTON (AP)—Officials of the Office of Price Administration (OPA) said that a revision of the price ceiling on soft wheat flour is under consideration, but declined to say whether it might be raised or lowered. The present ceiling is $7.61 a barrel, New York City basis, with certain allowances for freight.

Heads Mack Trucks

C. T. Ruhf

Elected President of Mack Trucks, Inc. Mr. Ruhf has been with the company since 1912. Formerly Mr. Ruhf was executive vice-president.

Newsprint Crisis Grows; Cut Threatens

MONTREAL (AP)—A U. S. congressional committee investigating newsprint, although holding out the possibility of increased paper production, declared the alternative was a reduction of 30 per cent from current levels unless manpower recommendations of the Canadian industry are carried out.

Chairman Lyle H. Boren (D), Oklahoma, said in a statement that the action of Canadian Selective Service Chief Arthur MacNamara in urging farmers to help meet the manpower demand "is a good thing but in itself probably will not completely solve the problem."

"If the farmers are reached by Mr. MacNamara's message," Representative Boren said, "comprehend the situation and respond this fall, it will go a long way toward restoring normal production of pulpwood.

"If it and other measures fail, American newspapers and other publications will be forced again to curtail the vital services they render.

Combining the potential shortages in the United States and Canada, Mr. Boren said the need was for 3,750,000 more cords of pulpwood. This equals roughly 2,000,000 tons of paper, or about 30 per cent of current U. S.-Canada use of 6,000,000 tons book, magazine and newsprint paper a year. If the deficit were made up entirely at the expense of newsprint, the cut would be 60 per cent. A 30 per cent reduction would mean shipments of newsprint at a rate of 148,000 tons a month against 210,000 monthly now.

Tax System Seen Threat To Companies

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 16—More than two-fifths of the goods and services produced in this country last year, or well over twice the 1938 percentage, were absorbed by the government, according to a study by the National Industrial Conference Board here today. This share of national output compares with British Government expenditures last year of 54 per cent, which was more than three times the share of national output absorbed by that government in 1938, the board found.

Simultaneously, a survey of representative business executives by the board found that the present Federal tax system, by impeding accumulation of reserves from earnings, threatens the ability of many corporations to survive postwar readjustments.

Expenditures Drop

The board reported that private consumption expenditures have declined in both the United States and Great Britain since 1938, but that they accounted for about the same proportion last year—59 per cent in this country and 56 per cent in the United Kingdom. These figures fail to tell the whole story, since consumption in this country last year was at unprecedented heights, while it was low in Britain, it added.

"From British experience and the similarity of the trends in both countries, further cuts in the share of goods and services going to the people can be expected as the war continues," it held. "Government expenditures should continue to increase, but at a slower rate, while privately-owned capital facilities can be expected to become more rapidly depleted."

In its survey of business leadership in connection with the question of taxation, the board found that upon the ability of corporations to survive postwar readjustments depends their capacity to provide their share of employment in the period following the war. Most corporations depend, as a matter of long established policy, upon undistributed profits for funds with which to expand facilities and set up contingency reserves, it emphasized.

Reserves Necessary

If private business is not allowed to build up reserves during the war period with which to meet reconversion expenses, "many small businesses will fail and many larger businesses will find it exceedingly difficult to hold their labor organizations together during the critical period succeeding the cessation of hostilities," the board quotes one executive as saying.

"The security of the corporation as an economic unit appears frequently to be a motive of management more compelling than profits for distribution to stockholders," the board continued. "Fear of a postwar depression and preparation for it appear to dominate the policies and attitudes of business management.

"A specific example of postwar dangers is that of liquidating inventories-in-process and accounts receivable at the termination of hostilities. Borrowing to provide additional working capital is a normal procedure for many corporations when liquidation of inventories and accounts receivable is expected to provide the funds with which to repay loans. The present danger arises from the strong possibility that postwar liquidation of labor-and-materials-in-process and accounts receivable cannot be consummated without grave losses."

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16 (AP)—Representative Robertson (D) of Virginia, member of the tax-framing House Ways and Means Committee, said today, "The best incentive throughout the ages to increased production is the profit incentive," and indicated he would resist any effort to raise the normal tax rate on corporate earnings, now 40 per cent.

In a statement dealing with the general tax outlook, the Virginian also said that if the Treasury's $15,000,000,000 September war bond drive is successful "a compulsory savings program would not be necessary."

"The best assurance for employment for returning soldiers," he asserted, "will be in private industry and in continuing the private enterprise system. That factor cannot be safely overlooked in the framing of income tax rates for corporations, because the Government has no present plans to finance the conversion from war production to peacetime production.

"What incentive is there to the owners of a corporation to risk capital for increased war production if the net return on the profit earned is a maximum of 2 per cent? A Government bond is more profitable as well as a safer investment."

General Manager

James J. Nelson

Appointed general manager of the Cramp Brass and Iron Foundries division of the Baldwin Locomotive Works. Mr. Nelson joined the company in 1932 as vice-president and sales manager, and when the company became affiliated with the Baldwin group, he continued as sales manager of the Cramp division.

Motion to Reinstate Lewis' Miners In A. F. of L. Fails

CHICAGO (AP)—William Green had "paid off" Saturday to John L. Lewis, seven years after Mr. Lewis expelled him from the United Mine Workers of America.

The president of the American Federation of Labor held the deciding vote on a motion which might have reinstated Mr. Lewis's miners in the Federation. He declined to exercise the chairman's prerogative to break the tie, and the motion failed.

That was the authoritative information which seeped Saturday from the strictly private meeting of the A. F. of L. executive council, which debated Mr. Lewis's application for reaffiliation for two days and then decided to refer it to the annual convention without recommendation.

The motion was a counter-offer to Mr. Lewis proposed by A. F. of L. First Vice-President William L. Hutcheson, president of the Carpenters' Union and sponsor of Mr. Lewis's application last May.

The Hutcheson amendment dealt with District 50, the miscellaneous unit of the U. M. W. A. and major bone of contention over Mr. Lewis's application.

There was some controversy as to the exact meaning of the amendment. One of those who opposed it said he and others were under a misapprehension, and that if Mr. Hutcheson's subsequent explanation of the meaning of his amendment had been given in time his motion would have carried.

There was a question whether it would offer Mr. Lewis reinstatement as he left eight years ago—that is, mine workers only—or whether it meant reinstatement with those members of District 50 who do not conflict with existing A. F. of L. jurisdictions. In any event, the Hutcheson amendment was not renewed.

As matters now stand, Mr. Lewis will have to make the first move toward any further bargaining.

Living Cost Rises Hit 20,000,000, OWI Survey Shows

WASHINGTON (AP) — Twenty million Americans with fixed low incomes—pensions, etc.—are the first sufferers from every rise in the cost of living, the Office of War Information said.

It released a survey showing that nine million of these persons are dependents of men in the armed services who get a fixed allotment from the Government. More than 2,000,000 are state old age pensioners, and another million are living on veterans' pensions or compensation allowances. More than 500,000 persons live on private pensions or insurance annuities.

One result of the tug-of-war between stationary incomes and increased living costs has been a doubled turnover in the number of school teachers this year and last. OWI said teaching salaries have not kept abreast of others and, as a result, thousands of educators have deserted class rooms to take better paying jobs in war industries.

July Cattle Slaughter Drops Below Last Year

NEW YORK (AP)—The Tanners Council of America said that federally inspected cattle slaughter rose in July over the previous month's figures but the total dropped below last year's figure for the same month.

A total of 845,000 cattle were slaughtered in July, compared to 708,000 in June and 1,048,000 in July, 1942.

The council said the trade believed the August figure would jump ahead of the 1942 level when 1,102,000 cattle were slaughtered under federal inspections. This increased slaughtering will benefit the tanning industry, it was reported, during the next two or three months when the hides get into process.

United Corp.'s Divestment Plan Rejected

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 16 (AP)—The Securities and Exchange Commission yesterday announced rejection of the United Corporation's plan for divestment of control over its subsidiaries, and ordered the corporation to change its capitalization to one class of common stock and take such action that it will cease to be a holding company.

United was described by these as a holding company having statutory subsidiaries with assets totaling $2,828,320,000, through its possession of 26.1 per cent of the voting control of United Gas Improvement Co., 13.9 per cent of Public Service Corp. of New Jersey, 23.2 per cent of Niagara Hudson Power Corp., and 19.6 per cent of Columbia Gas and Electric Corp.

Charging that United is "an undue and unnecessary complexity" of the holding Company system of which it is a part, the commission said, "United contributed nothing to the normal function of the system and is therefore economically unnecessary to their operations."

Costs $10,099,785

"For the unnecessary corporate existence of United and the complexities resulting therefrom, the stockholders of United have paid a price," The SEC opinion continued. "When dividends on its common stock portfolio are received by United, a part thereof must be allocated to meet operating costs and taxes.

"These costs for the most part consist of salaries, legal and auditing fees and other administrative expenses, all of which together with taxes have amounted to $10,099,785 from the date of organization of United through March 31, 1942, or an average of $762,248 per year.

"This yearly average amount represents over 10 per cent of the annual dividend requirements on the preferred stock, and constitutes the price paid by United's stockholders for the collection of dividends, which without the interposition of United would have reached them directly at no additional cost."

Regarding United's capital structure, the SEC said, it is evident that he prferred stock is not appropriate to the capital structure of United: that its existence produces additional leverage in the system, and that the system and non-system earnings cannot support United's two classes of stock."

Reduction Below 10 Per Cent

The opinion added, "we make no findings at this time with respect to the valuation of United's assets and the relative rights of United's preferred and common stock to such assets."

The commission reviewed United's plan for divestment, saying, "United proposes to reduce its holdings in U. G. I., Public Service, Niagara Hudson and Columbia Gas to less than 10 per cent of their outstanding voting securities of each, by sale, exchange or other disposition when such reduction may be advantageous in the opinion of its board of directors.

In rejecting the plan, the SEC held, "there is no basis for assuming that reduction of United's interest below 10 per cent will insure that United will cease to be a holding company with respect to its present subsidiaries. The reduction of interest may be to 2 or 3 per cent or to 9.9 per cent. Because the stock of United's four subsidiaries is widely held and distributed in small amounts, United, even with less than 10 per cent of voting stock, would easily remain by far the largest single stockholder in each subsidiary. Indeed in some cases, United might even exceed the amount of voting stock held by the next 10 largest stockholders or more. . . .

In a section of its order headed "remedy," the SEC says, "it seems clear that dissolution would be appropriate in this case," but adds, "under all the circumstances of this case, we have determined that we will withhold the issuance of a dissolution order and will require only that United correct the inequitable distribution of voting power within its own company by recapitalizing with a single class of stock and that it shall cease to be a holding company."

Ferry Command Members Form Postwar Corporation

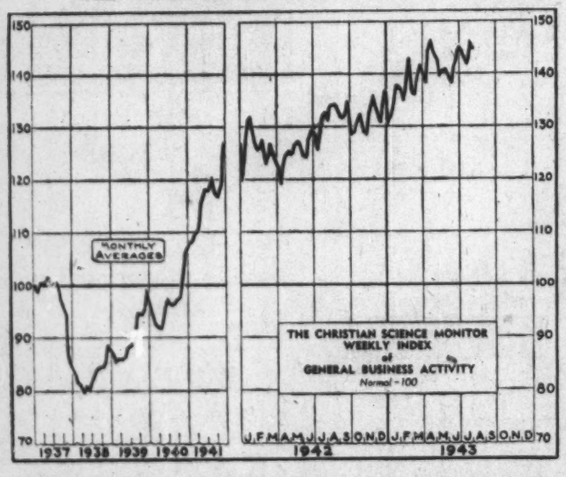
ATLANTA (AP)—An Army captain in the Royal Canadian Air Force and a group of his wartime partners—members of the Ferry Command—have organized to extend their partnership into peacetime for the operation of overseas air freight and passenger routes.

Capt. Thomas G. Smith of Atlanta, Ga., is president of the newly-formed Trans-Ocean Air Lines Incorporated.

Incorporation papers have been filed in Delaware and a registration statement with the Securities and Exchange Commission. Three hundred thousand shares of no-par value class A voting stock are being offered to Ferry Command personnel.

The objective, as set forth in the statement, "is to provide an organization for associating together a select group of complete flight crews, comprising pilots, navigators, engineers and radio operators, which will be united, organized and available to begin at once, on the cessation of hostilities, the operation of regular overseas service to any part of the world."

Downturn Recorded for Week In Monitor Business Index



A downturn was recorded in The Christian Science Monitor index of general business activity during the first week of August. From 145.9 for the last week of July, the index declined to 144.6 (prel.) for the week ended Aug. 7. This compared with 130.9 for the week ended Aug. 8, 1942.

Two series declined and one was unchanged. Miscellaneous freight carloadings, recording the larger of the two losses, reversed the uptrend of the previous three weeks, and countered the usual seasonal gain.

Bank debits outside New York City spurted forward to the best levels since June, but the gain fell short of the usual first-of-the-month upturn.

The week's gain in electric power production to a new high level was directly in line with expectations for a seasonal and trend advances.

The following table gives the combined weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and long-term trend:

	Aug. 7, 1943	July 31, 1943	Aug. 8, 1942
Combined index	144.6	145.9	130.9
Bk debits outside NYC	174.0	175.0	142.6
Elec power production	132.6	132.6	120.6
Misc carloadings	127.2	130.2	129.6

*Preliminary.

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Specializes in planning for future operations and expansion, and in development and direction of outstandingly successful sales—merchandising—advertising programs. Knows how to bring out new products and improve results from established products.

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Write in confidence to Box N-22, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston 15, Mass.

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REAL ESTATE

FORTY-ACRE farm 8-room house, hot water heat, stable, cow barn, hay barn, corn barn, garage, two cottages, near State road; hydrant service; one mile to churches and schools. MR. HALL E. BAILEY, Suncook, N. H.

APARTMENTS WANTED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Housekeeping apartment or small house, furnished or unfurnished, for two adults and one child, September 15th; if desired could exchange for attractive house suburban Philadelphia; convenient transportation. W. L. Mudge, Jr., 2711 Connecticut Ave., Washington, D. C.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, 234 Hemenway St., Bed-sitting room overlooking Fenway; airy, attractive; near subway and bus; $6.00, other $5.00; Ind'y. Tel. Com. 4934 or Com. 4230, ext. 548.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 1513 O Street—LARGE room with private bath available August 1st (double or triple); also a single room.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—For lady; cozy room in apartment; cross ventilation; gas heat; 1 block Chillum Express bus. GE 5271.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Room in private home for young man. Christian Scientist; furnishings include innerspring mattress, radio; near shower and bath; 11½ blocks bus, street car; $22. Smith, 4215 Alton Pl., N. W., OR 0443.

MOVING AND STORAGE

I DEEM it a privilege to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their long-distance, local moving and storage of household goods. NOBLE R. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman, 184 Harvard Street, Dorchester Center 24, Boston, Mass. Tel. TAL. 2400.

HELP WANTED

NOTICE TO APPLICANTS FOR DEFENSE POSITIONS

Persons now employed on war work will not be accepted for any of the positions advertised in this column.

ALEXANDRIA, VA.—Thoroughly experienced finger waver and manicurist. The Colonial Hairdressing Parlor, Write 110 So. Royal St., Alexandria, Virginia.

HELP WANTED—MEN

CUSTODIAN for Christian Science church. Write to 156 Sterling Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

MOTHERLY homemaker for business woman and girl 7. Light housework and meals. Apply 7 Alcyon Pl., E. Hempstead, N. Y.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER
COURT SQ. PRESS, 1020 Wash. St., Boston

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Nurse for twin babies by English family in residential section; good salary with pleasant room and board. Write or telephone ORdway 7838, Mrs. Paul Gore-Booth, 7615 Garfield, N. W.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

A MAN of exceptional ability wishes to make connection as manager of a high class hotel. Reply Box S-2, Suite 815, 625 Market St., San Francisco, Calif.

SALESMAN with 15 years' experience in Chicago territory desires Sales or Sales Engineering connection. University Engineering Graduate; 3-AR draft. Box S-71, S. 2990, 3½ N Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

A-1 Kardex file clerk with Judgement Title experience desires position. Box X-14, 333 No. Michigan Ave., Suite 2900, Chicago, Ill.

LADY wishes position as Companion-Housekeeper. Must be convenient to Boston. References exchanged. Mel. 3643 (Mass.).

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, experienced; reliable; 25; Christian Scientist; prefer N. Y. C.; $35 weekly. Phone MO. 2-9700, Room 804.

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180 NORTH MAIN ST J. E. QUINN
TELEPHONE 2215
Washing
Lubrication
Supplies—Storage
General Repairs

SEE NEXT PAGE

Rip Sewell Thrills Hub At Allston

By Ed Rumill
Sports Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

The Braves were at the head of the National League's second division this morning and, in getting there, looked good enough to crash the upper crust in the weeks remaining. Too, Jim Tobin had his 10th victory, and the Red Sox had taken the first two games of their series in St. Louis.

However, what the 19,000-odd fans who paid their way into Braves Field yesterday preferred to talk about was not the local ball clubs, but the all-around brilliance of the Pirate mound ace, Rip Sewall. In chalking up his 18th triumph, 11-1, in the second half of the Sunday double-header, after Tobin had won the opener, 5-1, Sewall put on one of the best one-man shows seen here in some time.

One-Man Gang

It no longer is a mystery around here why Sewell has won 18 games and very likely will go as high as 25 before the curtain has dropped on the '43 campaign. Not only is the fellow a smooth, heady pitcher, with fine control and that much-discussed "balloon" ball, but he also is a good hitter, a fifth infielder and a hustler. Even if you were a Braves fan, you had to root for Sewell yesterday. He looked like the original one-man gang.

Seventeen times he tossed up his pet balloon pitch, the ball going about 20 feet into the air before passing the batter, and the crowd enjoyed every one. But the Pittsburgh red head did a few other things. He pulled one single to left field, dropped another into short right and, believe it or not, stole two bases. Not even your grandaddy can remember when a hurler last stole two bases in a single game in this town. Sewell deserves to win.

For Jim Tobin, it was his sixth straight complete game, four of which he has won. If Connie Ryan had not fumbled a double play grounder, Jim would have had a shutout. It was incidentally, his fourth win over the Pirates, who by now are sorry they ever let him get away. As usual, "Old Ironsides" also took part in the attack with two singles. He is hitting .329.

Thus, the Braves have won 13 of their last 19 starts and this morning were just four games removed from the fourth-place Brooklyn Dodgers, who have seen better days. If the Brooks continue to slide as they have in recent weeks, moving into the money should be a cinch for Casey Stengel. The Braves continue to tackle this tough Pittsburgh club today and tomorrow, closing the series with a twin bill on the morrow.

Woods Wins

The Red Sox had their troubles in Chicago, but made a good start at St. Louis yesterday, as previously mentioned. George Woods won his third big league game in the opener, after relieving Tom Judd. Joe Dobson got credit for his third straight in the nightcap, although he needed late-inning assistance from Mace Brown. This awakening by Dobson, plus the return of Hughson and Judd, have given Joe Cronin's mound staff a tremendous boost for the stretch drive.

Bobby Doerr's hitting streak remained intact over the week end. He now has connected in 19 straight contests. One of his weekend hits was his 14th homer. Roy Partee has a modest little streak of seven games, but there is nothing modest about his .309 batting average. The pressure of the race has no effect on the young catcher' batting eye. It is clear and sharp.

♪ ♪ ♪

Briefs . . . Johnny McCarthy has rejoined the Braves, but will not be available for another two or three weeks . . . By getting six hits in eight tries in the twin bill with the Browns yesterday, Tony Lupien lifted his average to .256, a new high for the season . . . With Jim Tabor out, Skeeter Newsome has moved to third base and Eddie Lake is at shortstop . . . Rudy York has clouted 10 homers this month and needs only nine to shatter his own single-month record.

Boston Batting

Braves

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	Ave.
McCarthy	313	37	93	2	34	.304
Nieman	213	26	58	4	29	.272
Holmes	421	53	114	3	27	.271
Masi	148	19	39	3	20	.264
Klutts	149	10	38	0	16	.255
Workman	413	51	103	0	32	.249
Wietelmann	358	23	89	0	32	.249
Farrell	101	6	24	0	9	.238
Burns	82	6	19	1	5	.232
Ross	193	23	45	3	29	.231
Ryan	315	37	66	1	17	.210
Joost	293	25	55	3	17	.188
Holtzel	65	5	11	0	4	.169
Poland	98	5	13	0	7	.133

Red Sox

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	Ave.
Partee	217	25	67	0	26	.309
Cronin	66	7	20	0	24	.303
Newsome	257	29	67	1	14	.286
Fox	407	47	119	8	33	.292
Culberson	271	32	76	3	29	.280
Metkovich	135	14	37	3	16	.274
Doerr	427	54	113	14	85	.265
Lupien	425	42	109	4	32	.256
Tabor	386	37	94	9	56	.244
Lake	188	23	39	3	14	.207
Simmons	108	7	22	0	11	.204
Lazor	103	11	21	0	6	.204
Conroy	78	10	15	1	6	.192
Peacock	78	4	12	0	4	.154

Boston Pitching

Braves

	W	L		W	L
MacFayden	2	1	Barrett	10	11
Salvo	4	3	Andrews	0	14
Tobin	10	8	Farrell	0	1
Javery	10	10	Odom	0	3

Red Sox

	W	L		W	L
O'Neil	1	0	Brown	4	5
Judd	10	6	Terry	6	7
Ryba	5	3	Dobson	4	6
Woods	3	2	Newsome	3	10
Hughson	11	8			

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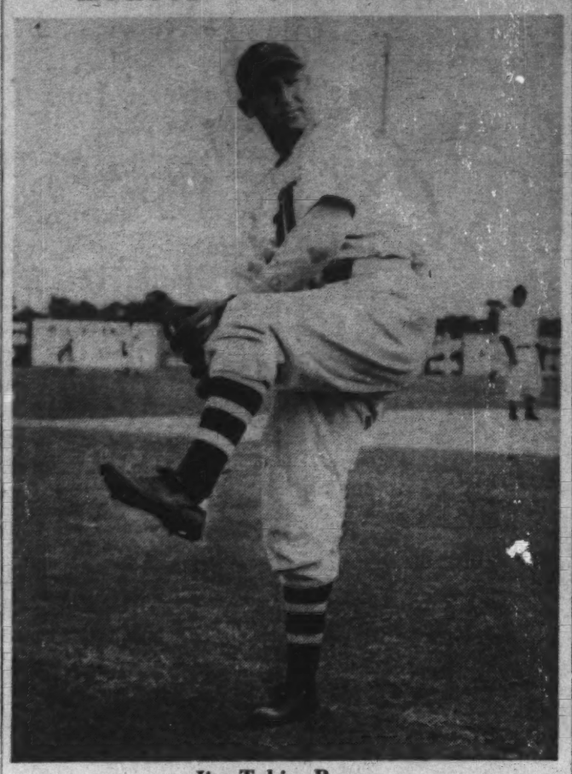

Jim Tobin, Braves

Called "Old Ironsides" by his mates, Tobin continues to be one of Casey Stengel's best pitchers and hitters. He gained his 10th mound victory in the first half of the Sunday double-header with Pittsburgh, and by getting two hits, boosted his batting average to a very good .329. On the side, Jim does a little pinch hitting.

Sports Are Unscathed by New Non-Deferrable Regulations

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16 (AP)—Given a figurative vote of confidence by the latest draft non-deferrable rules, civilian sports leaders made ready today for business at the same old turnstiles—for the time being, anyway.

Big-time baseball and football, some form of intercollegiate football, and other sports no worse than those of the past few months seem assured for the rest of 1943.

Except for racing, sports came through untouched in the non-deferrable occupation list released by the War Manpower Commission (WMC) two days ago. Professional athletes weren't even mentioned.

Race Track on Spot

All jobs connected with "race tracks and courses," however, were declared non-deferrable, thereby subjecting such employes to speedy induction unless they switch to essential work. Draft boards were not advised whether this regulation covers jockeys and trainers, who are employed by horse owners instead of the tracks.

The fact that the list of non-deferrable occupations was extended without touching professional athletes came as a surprise in most sports circles. Many football and professional football leaders figured their plans for the future were based on the slim hope for operations on "borrowed time."

As it stands, baseball and pro football may stack up to the fondest expectations of their backers this year, at least. The draft won't take any players, who are fathers of children born before last Sept. 15, as long as there are enough non-deferrables to fill the military quotas. Most of the unmarried professional athletes already are in the service.

Connie Mack Stand

Connie Mack, manager of the Philadelphia Athletics, expressed the view of baseball men a couple of days ago when he said:

"Ninety-five per cent of the country and our soldiers and sailors all over the world want the game continued."

Commissioner Elmer Layden of the National Football League has expressed "encouragement" at prospects for a good 1943 pro gridiron season.

Scores of colleges have dropped football for the duration. At others, though, the gridiron prospects aren't too dark. The Navy has okayed the varsity participation of some 100,000 of its college-trainees and has drafted tough schedules for its five pre-flight schools. The War Department has banned varsity sports competition for its collegiate-specialist trainees.

Secretary of War Stimson Regrets Necessary Decision

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16 (AP)—Secretary of War Stimson regrets that the War Department has found it necessary to make a decision which strikes heavily at college sports by not allowing soldiers in the Army Specialized Training Program to participate in intercollegiate athletics.

Stimson expressed his sentiments in a letter to Representative Weiss (D) of Pennsylvania, head of an informal congressional committee which petitioned Stimson and President Roosevelt that Army trainees be allowed to compete.

The War Department's attitude, however, was that college football for Army trainees must be considered definitely out of the question for next autumn.

Mature Consideration

"You may be sure that we took this position only after mature consideration convinced us that the best interests of the Army and of the nation required it," Stimson wrote Weiss.

In officially setting out the Department's conclusions, Stimson wrote that it was determined last February it would be unwise for trainees to participate in intercollegiate games. This action was recommended by an advisory committee of leading educators, who favored intramural contests.

"Four months of experience with the program has proved the wisdom of the recommendation," Stimson said. "Very recently groups of representative educators, one composed of college presidents and the other of deans of colleges of engineering, in which field approximately 75 per cent of the trainees are being trained, voted unanimously in support of the declared policy."

Army Discipline

Men in the army specialized training program are not college students in the usual sense, Stimson said, but they are soldiers temporarily assigned to colleges for army needs. They continue under army discipline and regulations; to acquire necessary technical training in the shortest possible time.

A weekly schedule covers 59 hours, 24 for direct contact with instructors, 24 for supervised study, 5 for military training and 6 for supervised physical training.

"This whole curriculum would have to be revised to enable trainees to participate in intercollegiate athletics," Stimson said, "and is now devised to fit the need of all the trainees, not simply the 3 or 4 per cent who might qualify for intercollegiate athletics."

No Detraction

The whole matter boils down to a question of relative values and the war department strongly believes that nothing should be permitted to detract from the primary purpose of turning out these specialists in the shortest possible time, he said.

Hours required by the specialized training program simply do not allow sufficient leeway for the special training that soldiers, although in good physical condition, would have to go through for football or basketball, the secretary continued.

The trainees get all the competitive sports they need, he said, through "team sports where the will to win through co-ordinated team play and discipline is emphasized."

"Thus, to the limit of time available, all the men in the army specialized training program receive the value to be derived from competitive sport," Stimson said, and this "is accomplished through games of shorter duration than intercollegiate contests and without the loss of time for travel and special practice."

Minor League Scores

Results Aug. 15
By the Associated Press

International League

Rochester 9-5, Jersey City 3-14.
Buffalo 6-2, Baltimore 1-3.
Newark 8-0, Montreal 4-1.
Syracuse 4, Toronto 3.

American Association

Toledo 5-3, St. Paul 3-2.
Columbus 22-5, Minneapolis 5-4.
Louisville 16-2, Milwaukee 1-1.
Indianapolis 4-6, Kansas City 3-0.

Pacific Coast League

San Diego 4-0, Los Angeles 1-1.
Seattle 5-0, Oakland 2-3.
San Francisco 9-6, Sacramento 7-2.
Hollywood 7-4, Portland 6-3.

Eastern League

Hartford 3-4, Wilkes-Barre 1-3.
Scranton 6-2, Springfield 5-1.
Albany 3-1, Binghamton 2-4.
Utica 9-0, Elmira 6-3.

Southern Association

Little Rock 2-9, Birmingham 1-0.
Nashville 3-2, Montgomery 2-3.
New Orleans 8-3, Memphis 5-1.
Knoxville 6-10, Atlanta 4-2.

BRAVES FIELD
Double-header Tomorrow at 1:30
BRAVES vs. PITTSBURGH
Seats at Filene's Men's Store . . . Hub 2192
and Braves Field . . . . . Sta 5200

Miss Germain May Hold Cup For Duration

EVANSTON, Ill., Aug. 16 (AP)—Dorothy Germain's newly won title of amateur champion of the Women's Western Open Golf Association may turn out to have a "for the duration" label, because if the abler women golfing stars continue going into the service not enough will be around to make up a full-fledged tournament field next summer.

The W. W. G. A. wants to continue in the tournament business during the war, and in fact has conducted its open and amateur successfully for two seasons since the U. S. G. A., and trans-Mississippi women's events were put on the shelf in the early phases of the war.

14 on Honor Roll

But already 14 names are on the W. W. G. A. honor roll, including Spar Betty Hicks and Marine Patty Berg, who signed up at the women's western open, and Sally Sessions, a second-round victim of Miss Germain in last week's amateur tournament, who has just joined the Waves.

Miss Germain, a resident of Philadelphia, in normal years would not have had a chance to participate in the W. W. G. A. amateur (closed) tournament, but membership was arranged for her at near-by St. Charles (Ill.) Country Club, a member of the Women's Western Golf Association. Her victory in Saturday's 36-hole final over Mary Agnes Wall of Menominee, Mich., was by 5 and 4.

Other Easterners

Two other easterners, Catherine Fox of Glen Ridge, N. J., and Kay Byrne of Rye, N. J., also found it possible to compete under the same arrangement, and showed their appreciation by firing a subpar 74 to share medalist honors.

It is possible that still more newcomers may seek to enroll in next year's meet and keep the tournament going. If there is a halt, then Miss Germain will reign as amateur champion and Patty Berg as open titleholder until the war's end.

Champions Take Beating in Net Title Tourney

RYE, N. Y., Aug. 16 (AP)—It was a tough week end for national champions at the Eastern Grass Courts tennis tournament.

Ensign Ted Schroeder, national men's ruler, was eliminated in Saturday's semifinal round and Francisco Segura of Ecuador and Miami, battered his way to the crown with a 6—4, 6—1, 6—3 verdict over Lieut. Joe R. Hunt, also of the Navy, in yesterday's final.

Pauline Betz of Los Angeles, queen of the U. S. courts, also couldn't last beyond the semifinal round and Margaret Osborne of San Francisco trimmed Doris Hart of Miami for the cup, 6—2, 6—4.

The junior doubles kings, Bob Falkenburg of Hollywood and James Brink of Seattle, were pushed out of the round of four by Segura and Sidney B. Wood of New York. That combine, in turn, lost to Schroeder and Hunt, 4—6, 6—4, 3—6, 6—4, 6—2.

The blight carried over into the women's doubles where Miss Betz and Miss Hart subdued Miss Osborne and A. Louise Brough of Beverly Hills, Calif., 6—4, 11—9. A year ago in the national finals, the result was exactly the reverse.

National League

Club	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
St. Louis	69	35	.663	
Cincinnati	58	49	.542	12½
Pittsburgh	57	50	.533	13½
Brooklyn	55	53	.509	16
Boston	48	54	.471	20
Chicago	49	57	.462	21
Philadelphia	50	60	.455	22
New York	39	67	.368	31

Results Aug. 15

Boston 5, Pittsburgh 1.
Pittsburgh 11, Boston 1.
St. Louis 11, Brooklyn 3.
Brooklyn 4, St. Louis 3. (10 inns).
Cincinnati 5, New York 4.
Cincinnati 6, New York 5.
Chicago 5, Philadelphia 2.
Chicago 3, Philadelphia 0.

American League

Club	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
New York	65	40	.619	
Cleveland	55	49	.529	9½
Washington	58	52	.527	9½
Chicago	55	51	.519	10½
Detroit	54	50	.519	10½
Boston	52	55	.486	14
St. Louis	45	59	.433	19½
Philadelphia	40	68	.370	26½

Results Aug. 15

Boston 3, St. Louis 2.
Boston 4, St. Louis 0.
Cleveland 6, Washington 2.
Washington 4, Cleveland 0.
Detroit 5, Philadelphia 4. (11 inns.).
Detroit 3, Philadelphia 2.
New York 7, Chicago 2.
Chicago 4, New York 3.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Ben Hogan boosted year's golf earnings to $13,183 by taking first place in Rochester Times-Union tourney with 278.

Three Years Ago

Bob Feller hurled twenty-first victory of year for Cleveland Indians by stopping St. Louis Browns, 8 to 3.

Five Years Ago

New York Giants recalled George Myatt, third baseman, from Jersey City, where he was leading the International League with 41 base thefts.

NEW HAMPSHIRE
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(Continued from previous page)

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Wit and Wisdom, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Camera Club

Monitor Camera Club from Lorne Huycke, Newell, Calif.

"Can't Ya Read?"

For the enlightenment of the reader the sign being pointed out to the pelican by the soldier reads: "Diving from This Pier Forbidden by Law."

Did You Ever Wonder

What Popular Sport Is Unique in That It Is the Only One Ever "Invented"?

Most of the games in the field of popular sports evolved more or less gradually, usually through a series of related forms. Baseball, for example, is quite similar to the ancient game of rounders as played in England. Its more recent antecedents include the games of town ball, one-old-cat, two-old-cat, etc.

Tennis may lay claim to having descended from games played even farther back in the dim, distant past. Some authorities seek its origin in games played by the Persians more than 2,000 years ago. Tennis also is related to ball games of the Greeks and Romans, and was popular with various early kings of England and France.

But basketball was invented to order. Its rules were formulated by a single person and were set down in full before the game was ever played. And it is interesting to note that of the 13 original rules as formulated by the inventor, all but two still are applied to the game.

In 1891 Dr. James Naismith, an instructor in the Y. M. C. A. college in Springfield, Mass., was asked to devise a new game. The requirements were that it must be a game that was "interesting, scientific, could be played indoors by artificial light, and that would not be so rough as to injure the players."

The last qualification was for the purpose of ruling out football and related games in which the player was allowed to carry the ball, for running with the ball made it necessary to permit the defending players to block the carrier and to tackle him, a manner of play plainly conducive to roughness.

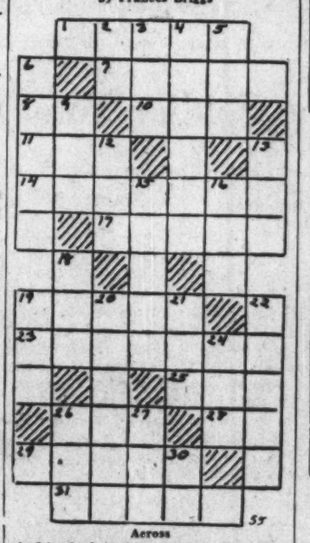
Dr. Naismith cleverly by-passed this difficulty by adopting a passing rather than a ball-carrying type of play and by placing the goals above the heads of the players to eliminate any excuse for throwing the ball hard, goal tries being reduced to merely tossing the ball in an arc.

Because there were 18 members of the class at the Y. M. C. A. who were to be entertained by the game, Dr. Naismith's original rules called for nine players on each side.

The game derives its name from the fact that the custodian of the gymnasium was unable to obtain the two boxes Dr. Naismith wanted to use as goals but provided two peach baskets instead. — **W. P. Keasbey.**

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—Island of Anglesey is at northwest extremity of what country?
7—What is Brom's surname in "Legend of Sleepy Hollow"?
8—Pronoun.
10—What machine separates seeds from cotton?
11—High in pitch.
14—What person might wear a helmet as protection against heat?
17—What kingdom comprises the whole of the great Mediterranean peninsula?
19—What is the soft, full part of the face below either eye?
23—What is first name of author of the stage play "The Children's Hour"?
25—Racket.
26—What Mother Goose creature refused to go over the stile?
28—Block Island is off the coast of what State of U. S. (abbr.)?
29—What is the unit of weight for pearls?
31—What is a city of northeastern Nebraska?

Down

2—What is a prefix signifying "from"?
3—Bulky piece of timber.
4—Anything that puzzles or baffles is what?
5—What is a Japanese bronze coin?
6—Good-natured raillery is what?
9—What Bible character was father of Phineas and Hophni?
13—What is a prefix meaning "three"?
12—Some.
15—Who is eldest daughter of Sir Brian and Lady Ann in Thackeray's "The Newcomes"?
16—High mountain.
18—What is 22nd letter of Greek alphabet?
20—What is a noun suffix which forms diminutives?
20—Who is heroine of opera "Ernani"?
21—Young antelope is what?
22—Who is Enoch Arden's wife in Tennyson's poem?
24—Melody.
26—Would a gundi have paws, fins, or buds (sing.)?
27—What English poet and dramatist was born in 1564?
30—Ton (abbr.).

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Pronunciation Of Proper Names In the News

Pronunciations in this feature are provided by the publishers of Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition, copyright 1934, 1939, by G. & C. Merriam Company.

Dietheim, André (ăn'-drā' dyā'-tēlm')—Minister of Production and Commerce in the cabinet of the French Committee for National Liberation.

Indelli, Mario (mä'-ryō ēn-dĕl'-lē) — Italian Ambassador to Japan.

Kwapinski, Jan (yän kvä-pēn'-skē) — Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Industry, Commerce and Shipping in the cabinet of the Polish Government-in-Exile.

Pariani, Gen. Alberto (äl-bĕr'-tō pä-ryä'-nē) — Commander in Chief of Italian forces in Albania.

From Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition:

Bronte (brŏn'-tā)—Town of Catania Province, Sicily.

Centuripe (chän-tōō'-rē-pā) —Town of Enna Province, Sicily.

Coulommiers (kōō'-lō'-myā') —Town of Occupied France, military objective and Allied air raid target.

Kuril Islands (kōō'-rĭl or kōō-rēl') —Chain of islands off Japan, near Kamchatka. Recently bombed by U. S. planes.

Larissa (lä'-rĭ-sä) — City of Thessaly, Greece.

Milazzo (mē-lät'-sō)—Town of Messina Province, Sicily.

Randazzo (rän - dät' - sō)— German key communications center in Sicily.

Regalbuto (rā'-gäl-bōō'-tō) —Town of Enna Province, Sicily.

Troina (trō-ē'-nä)—Town of Enna Province, Sicily.

Key: āle, chāotic, cāre, ădd, ăccount, ārm, ăsk, sofā; ēve, hēre, ĕvent, ĕnd, silĕnt, makĕr; īce, ĭll, charity; ōld, ōbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; fōōd, fo͝ot; out, oil; cūbe, ŭnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menü; ch=ch; g=g; ng=ng; th=th; zh=z; ŋ=ng in ink; ē=a in ago, e in agent, i in sanity, o in atom, u in focus; ĕ=e in end; ĭ=i in it; ŏ=o in ox; ŭ=u in up; ü=u in urge; ȳ=y in yet; zh=z in azure.

Just for Fun— Reamer Keller

"Looks like 319 is trying to raise her rent money again, sir."

Quotation

The man who commands efficiently must have obeyed others in the past, and the man who obeys dutifully is worthy of being some day a commander.

—CICERO

Brevities

Milwaukee Journal: Look through your roll now for any $10,000 bills, a scarcity of which worried the Treasury. You will recognize these by the valuable portrait of Salmon P. Chase.

Brubaker in The New Yorker: The WPB has found it necessary to put restrictions on the use of glass containers. Perhaps it was feared that our war industries might suffer from a shortage of bottlenecks.

Fort Leavenworth (Kan.) News: Overheard civilian conversation: "With four flat tires and no gasoline? Why, man, I can't afford not to be drafted."

Punch ©: An American music-hall artist claims that he performs on the longest stringed instrument in the world. Now that the ban has been lifted there will be indignant protests from our church-bell-ringers.

A Verse for Today . . .

Ye did run well; who did hinder you that ye should not obey the truth?—GAL. 5:7

NEWS ITEM— LIKE THE SOUTH-SEA ISLANDERS, MILADY NOW WEARS FLOWERS, FEATHERS OR WHAT HAVE YOU INSTEAD OF HATS

WE DIDN'T PLANT A FLOWER GARDEN THIS YEAR.. MY WIFE THINKS THEY LOOK BETTER IN HER HAIR
ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS
I'VE BEEN WORKING THIS STREET ALL DAY AND HAVEN'T GOT A BIT OF MONEY
DON'T BE AFRAID.. IT'S NOT HEAVY.. IT HAS ONLY FLOWERS IN IT
?
I MISLAID MY FLOWERS, DEAR, SO I HAD TO USE VEGETABLES
I.F. WOLCOTT

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Just So Long as It Wasn't a "Mis-Steak"*

By LE PELLEY

WE HAD STEAK TODAY
WOW... WHAT KIND ?
I DON'T KNOW...
WELL.. WAS IT PORTER-HOUSE.. SIRLOIN .. T-BONE .. OR WHAT ?
Hmm.. I'm NOT SURE..
WHY NOT ?
I COULDN'T TELL MUCH ABOUT IT IT WAS GROUND UP TOO FINE
?

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Blackie Explains*

By RODGERS

"There wasn't anything wrong with my wing," Blackie explained. "I just said that so I could stay in the cornfield and spy on you-"
"You see, I was supposed to be a lookout and call the rest of the crows whenever the cornfield was safe for them-"
"But since you were so kind I decided I just wouldn't call them at all."
"That should have worked, it sounds like a grand idea!" I wagged.
"Huh! That's what I thought!" sighed Blackie-

The Adventures of Waddles—*On K. P. For the Duration Of . . . ?*

By THE HAGERS

"You can't go in the living-room!" And Aunt Matilda waved her broom.
"He's here again - Claudette's new beau!" Matilda swept me on with, "No!"
"This kitchen chair may be all right, But must I sit here day and night?"
"At least until Claudette is through. She's making something now for you."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, AUGUST 16, 1943 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Rome—Open City?

Is Rome ready to surrender? That question is really the test of the Badoglio declaration that Italy's capital is now an open city.

The Italians cite international law. Presumably they place some hope in a phrase in the Hague Convention of 1907 which says that bombardment "by whatever means" of undefended cities, towns, villages, dwellings or buildings is prohibited. "By whatever means" obviously could be interpreted as prohibiting air raids, though the law could not well foresee the conditions under which it would be invoked in 1943.

The key to application of this law, however, lies in the interpretation of the word "undefended." In practice the Article which the Badoglio regime cites has been generally interpreted as requiring evacuation by military forces. Moreover, it has been held to permit bombardment of military objectives such as fortifications or military depots.

Obviously the position of Rome does not demand its being treated as an open city simply because Premier Badoglio calls it that. Rome is the focal point for transportation between northern and southern Italy. Nazi troops retreating northward to take up new positions may be passing through Rome. There can be no doubt that military supplies are still moving through the city.

Beyond this, of course, the question properly arises whether Rome can be called an undefended city. The Axis did not so regard Manila, Belgrade, and Brussels after they had been declared open. The airplane has thrust a confusing element into the legal picture. Today towns that are declared open—"undefended"—may be themselves undefended against air attack but not against ground attack. That is, the armies defending them may be still many miles from them, fighting against the attacking forces.

To call Rome undefended while it is contributing to the effectiveness of troops many miles from it is patently ridiculous. No wonder Premier Badoglio awaits an answer as to the circumstances in which the Allies will consider his declaration valid. No wonder the answer is slow in coming. Even so, it is not so slow as the Badoglio regime would have the world believe.

The statement that steps were taken on July 31 by the Italians, through the Vatican, to have Rome recognized as open, has surprised the Vatican—and possibly embarrassed it—as well as provided news in Allied capitals. This announcement has backfired on Premier Badoglio. It has caused suspicion that the entire move is propagandistic, and in Italy it has aroused the inhabitants of other cities to demand an end to the war in which they have suffered so much more from bombing than have the people of Rome.

Moreover, the Nazis note with some satisfaction that the Badoglio statement shows that the Vatican has not taken steps to ease Italy out of the war, which is interesting in view of the fact that much of the concern over bombing of Rome arises from fears for religious shrines.

Naturally the Allies are exercising great caution over the Badoglio declaration. It is difficult to see how Premier Badoglio can fulfill the requirements of the law he has cited without risking a collapse of the entire Italian war effort. For short of leaving Rome really undefended, by air or by land, he has little ground for demanding its recognition as an open city.

Back Fence to Front Gate

Time was when lads on cherry-picking bent had to post a lookout, and even then not infrequently surrendered the seats of their trousers to the farmer's dog in exchange for the pilfered fruit. But war and the manpower shortage have conspired to make honest lads of the plunderers, and they now are being not only invited in via the front gate by the farmers themselves, but are being paid for the fun.

The 32 Boy Scouts who went to work on a large orchard in the Sacramento Mountains of New Mexico, did not exactly disprove the owner's long-held contention that "a boy in a cherry tree eats more than six mockingbirds and six boys would beat a summer hailstorm." But despite their bird-storm superiorities they saved his valuable crop and won from him the conviction that under proper supervision boys can do almost any essential harvesting job.

Could be, of course, that the first day or so, more cherries reached the palate than the pail, but even the supposedly insatiable appetite of youth reaches a point of satiety, and the champion of the group picked—and surrendered—231 pounds in six hours. Youngsters are a natural for this type of fruitful labor, and it hurts their feelings not at all that more schools throughout the Nation are planning to release both boys and girls at harvest periods this fall to gather crops.

Help Wanted: Urgent!

Those whose work brings them closest to the problem of juvenile delinquency know that today, more than ever before, there is need for the right kind of adult companionship for thousands of boys and girls who have lost it because of dislocations of the war.

Only last week the Governor of Massachusetts sent an appeal to all social agencies, municipal and town governments, and individuals to see to it that desirable recreational facilities and adult guidance were provided for many young people whose brothers, sisters, mothers, and dads are engaged in the war effort, either in the armed forces or in industry. Home-front patriotism may well be measured by the response to this urgent call.

One of the greatest present needs is foster homes for dependent, neglected, and delinquent children and youngsters whose families are so busy in the war effort that proper supervision is lacking. Thirty-five Bay State child-placing bureaus, facing a need for some 2,000 foster homes, in May conducted a "Share-Your-Home Campaign." Optimistic estimates based on return inquiries make it appear that about 200 homes may be found. The need still continues. Doubtless a similar, even more aggravated, situation exists in other great industrial States and communities.

Experts in the field say there is no single cure-all for the problem of juvenile delinquency. One thing, however, is sure—there is no greater antidote than the daily living and growing in a wholesome family home. No greater deed of patriotism can be found on the home front than to share such a home with a child.

Common Sense on "Gas"

With the "big inch" pipe line beginning to pour its 300,000 barrels a day into Atlantic seaboard tanks there is new evidence that common sense is playing a larger part in the management of American gasoline and fuel oil supplies. There are still too many conflicting and confusing statements from the Petroleum Administrator for War, the Office of Price Administration, and the Office of Defense Transportation. But let's note some items on the credit side of the sheet:

1. The decision to restore bus service to the levels of May. The 20 per cent cut has worked a great hardship on some companies and their patrons. Excessive crowding and long waits have been common, and in many cases people with no other means of transport have been stranded for hours. Indeed there is reason to believe that if buses were more convenient and frequent some drivers would not use their cars and an overall saving of "gas" would result. Certainly the Government is to be commended for restoring bus service before opening the gates to pleasure driving.

2. Announcement that if the public co-operates in building up supplies the East's ration will be raised to two gallons a week and the pleasure ban lifted in September. Coupled with the reduction of rations in the Middle and South West, this reflects the change in the transportation problem. There may be some complaint in the East that the rations are still not equalized, and in so far as this is caused by political or commercial pressures complaint is justified.

3. Efforts to check leaks and end the black market. The public should be grateful for recent changes in the handling of coupons intended to prevent "gas bootlegging." The new forms which were designed to stop the use of stolen coupons have had a good effect, not least on the morale of honest drivers who suspected that the large number of "burglaries" were too often inside jobs.

While mistakes are still being made in the handling of a terrifically complicated administrative task, gains have been made. These should encourage conscientious reasonableness among citizens—which is the basic requirement for getting necessary supplies to the boys at the front and fairly sharing the remainder with our neighbor.

The Bookshelf

Surface of the Russian Scene

Assignments or trips to Russia have yielded many books in modern times. Newsmen, businessmen, engineers, lecturers, authors, college professors, ambassadors who lived in or visited the land of the Soviets have returned to publish their accounts and impressions. The war has made the subject even more of a favorite, and recent months have yielded a crop of books by returned correspondents.

Latest to appear is TWELVE MONTHS THAT CHANGED THE WORLD, by Larry Lesueur (New York: Knopf. $3), who spent exactly that period reporting Russia for the Columbia Broadcasting System. Written in the diary style of war book, popularized by William L. Shirer, the present book is intrinsically neither better nor worse than most of its predecessors. Like them, it contains much that is interesting, enlightening and entertaining. Like them, it skips along the surface of the Russian scene, devotes excessive space to reporting the author's private affairs.

Lesueur's handicap, as compared to his colleagues whose books were published ahead of his, is that he is often retracing the same or similar ground. Descriptions of train or plane rides in wartime Russia, the accommodations, the food, the streets, the censorship and weather tend to become stale, especially since the correspondents worked, lived, and travelled in a group. The result is that one constantly has the impression of having encountered many passages and anecdotes, not once, but several times, although once would have been enough. E. S.

Mirror of World Opinion

Postwar Dream World

In some respects it appears that the postwar world will be a negative sort of place. At least, everyone seems to talk of it in negative terms—no unemployment, no Nazis, no traffic jams, no rationing, no wars, no after-dinner dishes to wash, no subway rushes (we'll all be traveling in helicopters), no static in our radios, no slums, no worries.

We'll wake up to the warble of nightingales from our radio alarm clocks; turn on the television set and get the early morning sightcast while we're dressing and eating; be wafted to work (what little work the new electronic machines leave for us to do); spend our week-ends in the South of France (the four-day work week will by that time be universal); order bouquets long distance, using television sets ingeniously tied up by the florist with a device known as a smellocast, a perfume reproducer that is certainly in the offing.

Perhaps this is the new escapist literature, this talk of the postwar world. Hollywood disciples of the Cinderella motif have been put in the shade by a dream. An occasional skeptic tries to wake us up. But what if the dream doesn't come true in all its details—or even in any of its details? That's not important. What counts is that we live in a country that sees its Golden Age ahead. Mussolini and Hitler want to turn the clock back. Over here we can't wait for it to be tomorrow.—*New York Times.*

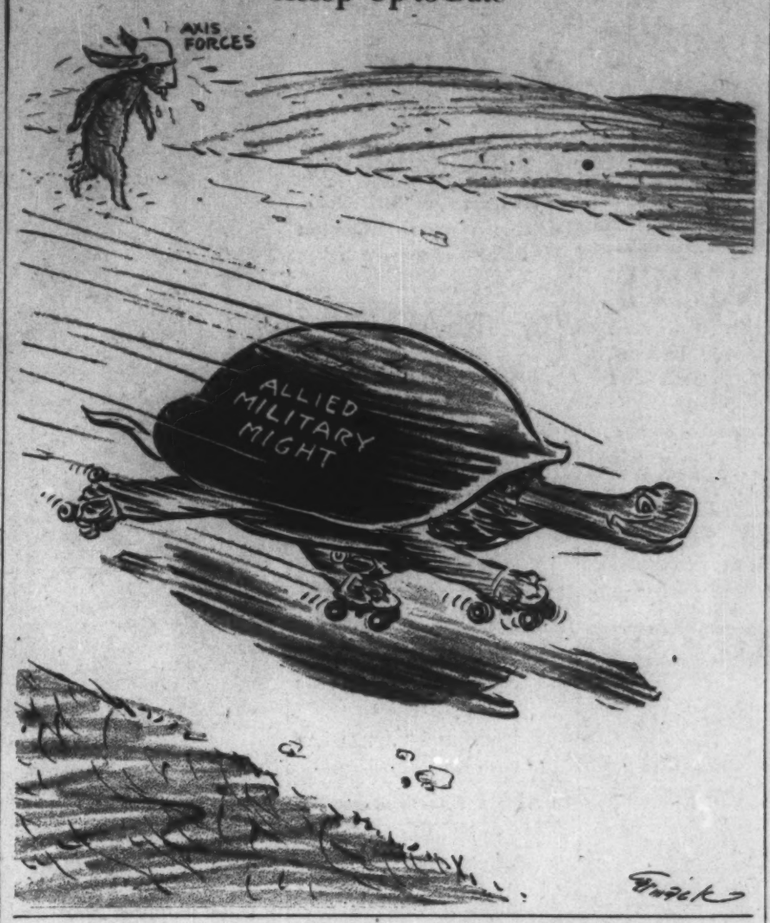
How Far the Looters Went

The announcement that olive oil had to be shipped to Sicily along with other Allied supplies for the population shows how far the Nazi robbers went in looting the territory they controlled.

Shipping olive oil to Sicily is like sending wheat to Kansas or oranges to California. Sicily is the home of olive oil. But the Sicilians, it is clear, did not get to keep any of their product. Germany must be well fed, there must be olive oil for the salads of the Nazis, even though the men and women who produced olive oil starved.

This is the Nazi system of looting that has been applied to all Europe—no doubt more ruthlessly in the lands conquered than in such places as Sicily, supposedly under the rule of a "collaborator."—*Milwaukee Journal.*

Aesop Up-to-Date



Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

"We Conquer but to Save"

The announced policy of the forces of the United Nations invading Sicily and the welcome given to them by the populace, as to deliverers, recalls the stirring lines of Thomas Campbell in his "Battle of the Baltic":

Out spoke the victor then.
As he hailed them o'er the wave:
Ye are brothers! Ye are men!
And we conquer but to save:—
So peace instead of death let us bring.

The precedents of North Africa and Sicily seem to establish the policy of the United Nations with regard to subjugated peoples. But what about the people of the aggressor nations? The Italian Government was one of the aggressors: yet the people seem to hail deliverance from its false leadership. May it not also be so to some extent with the Germans and Japanese? There are noble Germans, like Mann, Schweitzer, and Einstein who reveal the true spirit of their race.

As to the Japanese, I have before me an old editorial in a leading daily, commenting on Premier Kiyoura's call to Christianity, Buddhism and Shintoism to co-operate in rebuilding the national life. It hails the "rise of Japan to a place among the great powers of the world."

When, to rebuild her earthquake shattered cities she asked for a loan of $275,000,000, the answer was immediate over-subscription in New York and London. The reason may be found in the remark attributed to J. P. Morgan that, in all her 2,584 years, Japan has never been in default.

In every nation, as in every soul, we see "two natures" struggling against each other. If one "nature" forces us to war, must we not so use that terrible remedy as to deliver the better "nature" in our opponents as well as in ourselves, by establishing a system which shall give justice and liberty, life and hope, to "all men"?

Somerville, Mass. E. TALMADGE ROOT

"On the Race Question"

In a recent issue of The Christian Science Monitor was a letter headed "A Southerner on the Race Question," by M. C. T., of Roanoke, Virginia. It seems to me that the writer of it has unwittingly exposed the whole cause of the trouble.

It is useless, of course, to ask M. C. T. if they gave "Aunt Lucinda" social equality in the family circle. They didn't and everyone knows they didn't, yet this is what the radical element of the Negroes wants today.

From my observation and study, the race problem arises from the failure of the Negro to realize that economic or legal equality is not social equality and does not entitle him to it. In other words, social equality, the desire of one person to associate with another in the home or daily living and to marry, cannot be created by law. Social equality will come about whenever there is a readiness for it: a change of attitude, a higher spiritual understanding and a realization that man is created in the likeness and image of God.

These sentiments were expressed to me by a Negro businessman of Chicago with whom I had some dealings about sixteen years ago.

I was the owner's mechanical superintendent at the building of the Stevens Hotel and when the building was finished, this Negro took the contract for cleaning the building preparatory to installing the furniture. In the course of our dealings, we got into a discussion of this race problem, and he said: "I don't want social equality, Mr. Cooper. Social equality will come when both you and I are ready for it. It will come easily and naturally when we see each other as God's children. Until that time comes, all I want is equality under the law so that I can come in to you people and get a job like this."

Glenview, Ill. WILL COOPER

"Rivers in High Places"

An article in The Christian Science Monitor, "Water Is Located for Troops by Geologists in Odd Places," recalled to the writer the following verse from Isaiah, Chapter 41: "I will open rivers in high places, and fountains in the midst of the valleys: I will make the wilderness a pool of water, and the dry land springs of water."

Many of the promises made in the Bible are being fulfilled today. We only need a little more faith in them. It is gratifying that more men in our armed forces are turning to and acknowledging the help and protection received through spiritual channels, thus proving that "man's extremity is God's opportunity."

(MRS.) VIRGINIA MCKENZIE WILLEY
Ardsley-on-Hudson, N. Y.

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Getting Out the Soldier Vote

An Intimate Message From Washington

By Roscoe Drummond

The coming Presidential election promises to be held under conditions without precedent in American history. No Presidential election was held during American participation in World War One and at the peak of its military strength in that war, the United States had only 4,800,000 men in uniform.

Upwards of 9,000,000 citizens of voting age will be scattered over the earth, among the 11,300,000 American men and women who will then be serving in the armed forces. Another 7,000,000 or more will have migrated from their home districts to work at war industry centers. The total number affected by this scrambling of the American population—16,000,000 potential voters—is equal to nearly one fourth of the total vote cast in the Roosevelt-Willkie election of 1940.

Two years ago, the Congressional elections gave a first reflection of these conditions, although at that time the American armed forces numbered only about a third of what they will total in November, 1944. The vote cast by all candidates for Congress that year fell off approximately 40 per cent as compared with that polled for President in 1940, and it was 8,000,000 less than the vote cast in the last previous off-year election in 1938. The vote was the smallest registered in any national election in twenty years.

The great migrations to war industry centers raise another uncertain factor in polling the vote next year. Up to March 1, 1943, according to studies based on registrations for War Ration Book No. 2, while the country showed a decline of 3,100,000 in civilian population since the census of 1940, 84 war manufacturing areas increased their civilian population by 4,400,000, in spite of losing some 3,000,000 to the armed forces.

The total, less the 900,000 natural increase of population, gives a net migration of about 6,500,000 to these centers. This migration has now passed its peak, but changes in residence between elections add to the formalities for qualifying as a voter, and these are likely to reduce the vote cast in 1944.

The prospect appears to be for a smaller than usual vote next year.

The peak in voting efficiency in the United States was reached during the period between the Civil War and two and a half decades thereafter, when an average of more than 80 per cent of the eligible voters cast their ballots in Presidential elections. A real upward trend appeared with the election of 1928, when the Nation was aroused over the prohibition and religious issues. A small decline occurred in 1932, but the upswing was resumed in the second and third Roosevelt elections of 1936 and 1940 as the following figures on popular participation in Presidential elections show:

Year	Eligibles	Popular Vote	Per Cent of Eligible Vote
1920	45,400,000	26,705,346	58.8
1924	50,600,000	29,022,261	57.4
1928	55,700,000	36,879,414	66.2
1932	60,800,000	39,816,522	65.5
1936	65,800,000	45,646,817	69.4
1940	70,900,000	49,815,912	70.4

Immediately after Congress gets back to Washington in September, it will take up the problem of getting ballots to the men and women in the armed forces. Plans under consideration provide two procedures:

1. In the case of men and women at home stations, the War and Navy Departments are to provide postcard applications to vote, to be distributed by commanding officers three weeks before the first primary. These are returnable to the Secretary of State of the voter's State, who is to have special war ballots printed and forwarded.

2. In the case of voters in the services abroad, the postcard applications are to be omitted. The war ballots, reduced in bulk by microfilming, are to be shipped by V-mail to commanding officers immediately after the last primary elections in the States, and a field election day must be held in each outfit within a week after the ballots are received. The ballots voted must be returned at once to the Secretary of State of each State, to be transmitted by him to appropriate local election boards.

The Wide Horizon

Harlem's Aftermath

By Robert M. Hallett

NEW YORK CITY

Either America must make still greater progress in its efforts to give the Negro a place in modern society merited by his capabilities and character or expect further outbreaks of the Negro against his political and economic subjugation. What happened in Harlem recently gives point to this view.

Walking through Harlem the day following the recent disturbances, picking my way through blocks of broken plate glass, wrecked property and goods strewn around the streets and sidewalks, I could not fail to note the prevalent feeling of tension. Groups of Negroes were gathered together, muttering among themselves.

The presence of more than 8,000 policemen, firemen, air-raid wardens, City Patrol Corps members, and volunteer Negro guards did nothing to dissipate the apparent anger of the Negroes; it merely restrained the unruly elements from further pillaging and acts of mob temper. The riotous thoughts are still there and cannot be suppressed by force, but must be treated by removing their causes.

A factor that helps to check widespread eruption of ill-feeling or outright violence throughout the country is that Negro leaders know such action hinders progress of their race. The writer heard many Negroes say the outbreaks had put them back 20 years.

* * *

The war has not of itself caused this fermentation among the Negro people throughout the country. It has only accelerated the process, for the basic causes behind all the outbursts would exist, war or no war. The underlying disturbing factor is the strong belief—constantly reiterated by certain racial leaders—of undue discrimination, social and economic. An immediate aggravation is the high cost of living, including rents, in the Negro districts. Also, Northern Negro soldiers who have found it difficult to conform to Southern customs of segregation have caused acute dissatisfaction by their reports at home and some disturbances in Southern towns.

On the other hand, many Negro soldiers entering the armed services find in their encampments food, conveniences, and treatment better than any they received at home and, growing accustomed to these conditions, feel a certain amount of dissatisfaction on returning to Harlem or other Negro slum districts.

Then, too, there are disturbing elements within the Negro community in New York and elsewhere who, by word of mouth or through newspapers, pamphlets, or other publications, deliberately fan the discontent of their people.

In their slave state, when they were purposely kept illiterate, the Negroes suffered centuries-long oppression with no very serious outbreaks against their masters. But today with education reaching ever greater numbers of them with its message of the freedom of the individual, his importance in a democratic society, they are becoming increasingly restive. Living in slums of the worst sort and paying exorbitant prices for food and rent (in Harlem at least), they are becoming more insistent on what they denominate "equal rights."

* * *

The recent Harlem disturbances did not constitute a race riot or an outbreak against the whites—except as a few innocent visitors were beaten up here or there or the efforts of policemen resisted. Rather, the hoodlums—always the underprivileged element—by their very acts of storebreaking and robbery proved they were protesting, in the only way they knew how, against a system that has kept the Negro shackled to the foot of the American social and economic ladder.

It is not possible to fix blame on any one class of white persons for the continued subjection of the Negro. Employers too often bear the brunt of such criticism and although they are not without blame, some of the most serious discrimination against the Negro is practiced by unions, particularly American Federation of Labor units in the West Coast shipbuilding yards.

American progress is not furthered merely by snuffing out the sparks of disorder as they appear over the Nation, but by slowly and carefully rendering inflammable racial emotions non-combustible through the application of wise and cautious measures to better the lot of the Negro. This cannot come overnight, but it is high time to make a start. In the meantime, agitators who seek to overturn the natural social customs of long standing will do well to temper their demands. They should concentrate, rather, on obtaining equal economic and educational opportunities for their race, while insisting that the Negro himself assume a responsibility through personal improvement and the attainment of higher standards, mentally and morally.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FOUNDED 1908 BY MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily except Sundays and holidays. Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles, and illustrations for publication should be addressed to Editorial Department, The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston 15, Mass.

Member of the Associated Press

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The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:
One year.....$12.00 — Three months..$3.00
Six months.....$6.00 — One month....$1.00
Single Copies, 5 cents
Cost of remailing Monitors:
United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.
Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

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SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA: 650 South Grand Avenue, Los Angeles 14.
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Published by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston 15, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.